The New-York Times.

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GENET'S FLIGHT.

HIS WHEREABOUTS STILL UNDISCOVERED.

BRENNAN EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN HIS RECAPTURE—THE YACHT STORY UNTRUE.

The escape of Genet and the flight of the other indicted Ring criminals continue to be the all-absorbing topic of conversation among all classes of citizens. Public indignation at the criminal carelessness of the Sheriff and his Deputy is as strong as ever, and nothing will appease it save the recapture of the convict. That event, however, judging from present appearances, seems rather distant. At the Sheriff's office there are all kinds of theories as to the criminal's place of refuge, but so far as the reporter of THE TIMES could ascertain not a single fact is known by Brennan or his myrmidons tending to throw light on the mystery. The Sheriff, however, as might be expected, expresses the same strong confidence in the ultimate recapture of Genet as the Police professed in regard to Sharkey when that individual walked out of the Tombs. The counsel for Coman, Walsh, Miller, and Norton make a faint pretense of believing that their clients will put in an appearance on Friday, when their cases are called, but the general impression in regard to those worthies is that they will do no such thing.

HOW THE ESCAPE OF GENET WAS EFFECTED.

The flight of Genet and the indicted members of the Ring called for trial on Monday, was yesterday the most interesting topic of the day. The multitudinous and ingenious reports and rumors set afloat served to increase the general interest in the subject. Everybody had a theory about the method of Genet's escape, and his present whereabouts; but nobody except Sheriff Brennan had any valuable facts to give, beyond what have already been published. The Sheriff was in his office the greater part of yesterday, and seemed to be in a more cheerful mood than on the day previous. He had reason to believe, he told a TIMES reporter, that Genet would be captured. Deputy Shields and the whole available force of the Sheriff's office were engaged in a hunt for him. From the information he had received from them he believed that they were on the trail of the fugitive. He was unaware, he said, that Genet, when in his custody, was being carried from place to place, as he has since been informed was the case. If he had known it, he would not have allowed him to have been taken from the Astor House, where he had been accorded the privilege of lodging, under the surveillance of Shields, until he was sentenced. He would have imprisoned Genet in the Tombs, he said, but, as was notorious, there had been a political quarrel of long standing between his prisoner and himself, and he thought that Genet's friends would regard him as malicious if he did not show him all the leniency possible. He was sorry that he had done so. Genet's abuse of his kindness, he added, was another proof to him of his exceptional meanness of character, and he was determined to use every effort in his power to secure his arrest. Concerning the conduct of Deputy Shields, he said that that officer had always been trustworthy. He had never lost one of the many prisoners who had been confided to his custody, and he was certain that he had not been bribed. Shields, he said, had shown the prisoner more courtesy than he deserved. Deputy Cahill, who had assisted him after Genet's conviction, had fallen ill, and on Shields devolved the fatigue of watching the prisoner almost unaided. He had been thus kept awake night and day, and driving around the greater part of Sunday night, it was not wonderful that he fell into a doze after allowing Genet to go into his wife's room. Shields, he said, inquired of Mrs. Genet if her husband was in the room when he awoke, and she told him that he had not been there. He did not go into the room at all, added the Sheriff; he made a pretense to do so, and left the house by the rear. As to where Genet might be the Sheriff was reticent. He hinted that two steamers were to leave that day, one for Brazil and the other for Havana. It was possible that he might try to board one of them. Precautions had been taken to have those vessels examined, however, and Deputies had been dispatched to search them. As the Sheriff was leaving his office at a late hour in the afternoon, he informed a number of reporters that Genet might be caught before midnight. In the event of his capture he would be taken, he said, to the nearest station-house in ——, and here he suddenly paused as though he had narrowly escaped dropping a secret. He would be taken, he went on to say, to the first station-house in the City that could be reached after his arrest, and securely locked up until transferred to the Tombs. It was stated in the County Court-house that Genet, when he left his house, did so with the intention of embarking on his yacht, but it was concluded by his friends who were aiding his escape that it was better that he should be rowed to the other side of the Harlem in the yacht-boat and go in a different direction from the one at first determined on. From the other side of the river, it is said, he was driven in a light wagon to Pelham Bay. At the latter point he was rowed in a boat over to Bayside, driven in a chaise to Greenport, and there took a train on the Long Island Railroad for Newport. His objective point, it was said, was Canada, which he could reach from Newport by taking the route for Maine. This report was generally received as a good theory, if not susceptible of proof, and it is not improbable that a search has been instituted in the direction of Newport, and along the railroads from that point connecting with those to Canada. There was another story afloat that Genet was in Connecticut, about twenty miles from this City. It was also stated that a buggy in which Genet had ridden for some distance had been found, and that there was evidence that he had left it only two hours before, and it was said that he was at bay, and that the officers had surrounded his hiding-place. There was another report to the effect that the fugitive had been caught, though disguised, near Winsted, Conn., and that the Sheriff would not make the fact public until he was brought to the City. It was also said that, he was in concealment in the Americus Club-house at Greenwich; but to give even a summary of all the reports current would require too much space. Pinkerton's agency is employed in the interest of the District Attorney's office to keep a general lookout for Genet, and the detectives are stimulated to extra exertion by the reward of $5,000 offered by Sheriff Brennan. Mr. Pinkerton, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening, said that the agency were at work in a general way on the case, but he had no information to give of interest to the public. He was under the impression that Genet was still in the City, and hiding in the house of some friend in whom he had implicit confidence. There was no such hiding-place for a hunted man as a big city. After he had kept concealed for a while, it was probable that Genet would walk or be driven to some railroad station out of town. There he might take the cars for the South, and sail from some Southern port for South America. There was no Extradition treaty between this country and Brazil and Belgium. It was probable that Genet would first try to get to Brazil, and, if he did, from thence to Belgium. He was of the opinion that Genet would not be "located" for some time. He did not think that he would go to Canada; it was a dangerous place for him, as under the Extradition treaty with England he could be extradited, being charged with forgery. These are some of the reports and theories current on the subject of Genet's disappearance. The general sentiment of the community was one of reproach for the Sheriff's dereliction of duty in not having his prisoner more closely guarded, and his deputy, Shields, will have much difficulty to satisfactorily explain his negligence in allowing Genet to so easily escape from him. The only thing which he can now do in palliation for his conduct in the affair, it was urged, was to bring his prisoner back to the City. Shields was in the Sheriff's office yesterday, and the Sheriff said, after a consultation with him, that he felt confident that Shields would find his man, and that he would risk his life to do so.

WHAT IS SAID AT HARLEM.

All sorts of stories were in circulation in Harlem yesterday relating to Genet's escape. The most plausible of these was the statement of a policeman named Sinclair, of the Twelfth Precinct, who says he saw Genet leave his residence, on Second avenue, about 7 A. M. Monday, and enter a light wagon, which was in waiting, in which he was driven rapidly up One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The policeman did not report this fact, however, to the Twelfth Precinct until after a dispatch had been sent from Police Head-quarters announcing Genet's escape. Other persons were heard to say that they saw Genet in a light wagon, but supposed he was on bail, and thought there was nothing strange about his movements. One person, who does business in Third avenue, near One Hundred and Thirtieth street, tells a story which bears a semblance of probability. This person states—and his tale is corroborated in part by others—that Genet and Deputy Sheriff Shields spent a few hours Sunday night in Black's saloon, at the Remsen House, corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Third avenue. Here Genet met quite a number of friends, and they all drank freely. The party did not break up until 1 o'clock on Monday morning, or thereabouts, when Genet, in company with Shields, went to the former's house, on Second avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The same person also states that "Billy" Mulligan, the bar-keeper, corroborates that statement. No one could be found there yesterday, however, who professed to know anything about Genet's recent movements. The story that Genet had escaped in his yacht Marianna was the subject of much ridicule among the friends of the runaway in Harlem, yesterday. The yacht in question has been in Winter quarters for two months past, and now lies stripped of her sails and rigging in the river, near the Harlem Bridge, just above One Hundred and Thirtieth street. Mrs. Genet, the wife of the escaped prisoner, it is understood, is quite ill. She sustained a severe shock when the news of her husband's conviction was communicated to her last week. Several of her friends called to tender their sympathies yesterday.

THE BRENNAN CONTEMPT CASE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Daniels, Matthew T. Brennan and William H. Shields, accompanied by their counsel, Mr. Burrill, were in attendance, pursuant to the order of the court, issued on the previous day, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. The order, as is known, was granted on the application of District Attorney Phelps, in connection with the escape of Harry Genet from their custody on Monday morning. Mr. Burrill, the District Attorney, and Judge Daniels had a private consultation in regard to the case, and the result was a postponement to next Monday. It is understood that the postponement was granted on the ground that Mr. Burrill was unprepared to proceed with the case, and also to give Sheriff Brennan an opportunity of endeavoring to recapture the fugitive.

THE OTHER RING FUGITIVES.

COMAN, NORTON, MILLER, AND WALSH STILL MISSING.

Nothing newer than has been published here concerning the whereabouts of Coman, Norton, John J. Walsh, Geo. S. Miller, and Jno. D. Welch, Jr., all jointly indicted for conspiracy, could be ascertained yesterday. Bench warrants were issued in the morning for the arrest of the missing men, but whether or not the officers charged with their execution were successful was unknown up to a late hour of the night. Norton and Miller are represented by their counsel, A. J. Dittenhoefer, who is to appear for them on Friday next, the day fixed for a hearing of their cases. Coman, Norton, and Miller, it is averred by their friends, will eventually appear for trial, but this seems very problematical, and it appears to be almost certain that Walsh will stay away permanently if he is not captured. Inquiries were again made at Coman's old head-quarters, the Sixth Precinct Station-house, yesterday, but nobody there could tell anything about him. Of Norton nothing new, as has been stated, could be ascertained, but it was said of him that he was acting entirely under the advice of friends, and would return when they thought it prudent. The whereabouts of George S. Miller and Walsh are still unknown. Nobody was found who could tell where they were hiding. It was rumored in Harlem yesterday that John Scannell, who was foreman of the Harlem Court-house improvement, had disappeared, but the truth of the rumor could not be ascertained.

WHAT THE BONDSMEN OF THE FUGITIVES SAY.

The bondsmen of the fugitive Ex-Court-house Commissioners were the most sought-after men in the City yesterday. Their numerous friends, personal and political, all wanted to see them. They wanted to inquire first if it was really true that the men for whose appearance they pledged their property had actually played them false, and, if so, what they were "going to do about it." It was not an easy task to find most of these bondsmen. Some were as invisible as the fugitive Commissioners, and the others kept flying round at such a rate from one brother sufferer to another, and then to their many lawyers, and to the District Attorney's office, that it was by mere chance one unacquainted with their personal appearance could find them. A TIMES reporter was among the most fortunate of the searchers. He went and conversed on the all-engrossing topic with most of them. Some put on a swaggering, careless air when talking on the subject, which it was manifest was assumed. They professed to be ready to pay the amount of the forfeited bonds when called upon—taking the affair as one of the unfortunate chances incidental to political life. Others were so disgusted with the faithlessness of the men they trusted that they did not care to conceal their chagrin. Others again are so much affected by the loss that stares them in the face, that they are unable to collect their thoughts so as to form an intelligent opinion on the situation. These are poor men, some of whom are hardly worth the amount on the face of their bonds. One alone, without any effort at swagger or boast, said plainly that he had acted foolishly in becoming bondsman, but was prepared to meet the consequences of his act. A striking feature of the entire transaction is the little appreciation these men had of the nature and obligations of a bail bond, and, in many instances, their want of personal acquaintance with the men for whom they gave security. There is only one recognizance of Thomas Coman forfeited at present—that is the one on the indictment for bribery. The bondsman is the recently-defeated candidate for Senator, Mr. Morgan Jones. The amount is $5,000. The recognizances on the misdemeanor cases are safe for the present, it having been decided that on this charge a man may "appear, plead, and defend," by attorney, who possesses written authority to do so from the defendant. Upon his being convicted, however, if he fail to appear, then the recognizance may be declared forfeited. Yesterday Mr. Jones was not to be found. The reporter called twice at his place of business, in Centre street, without being able to find him. The gentleman who answered for him said he was out. When asked when he was likely to return, he shook his head dolefully, and to the third inquiry said peevishly that he didn't know where he was, and could't say whether he had left the City or not. A Sixth Ward politician, who was interrogated on the subject, ventured the assertion that he had gone to Washington to invite "Tom" back to Christmas. In the evening the reporter called at his private house, and was informed that he was not in, and that nobody there could say where he might be found. George A. Miller's security is Mr. George W. Davis, of New-Rochelle, Westchester County. On calling at his business place in William street the reporter was informed that he had not come down that morning, and would not until the next day. He is responsible for $5,000—that is, $1,000 on each of five indictments for conspiracy which were filed against Miller in the Court of General Sessions June 16, 1873. David O'Brien and Peter J. Hickey are responsible for the appearance of John J. Walsh, the former to the extent of $5,000 on the indictment for bribery, and the latter in the amount of $1,000 on each of the seven indictments for conspiracy filed in June last. Both are well-to-do butchers in Washington Market. When asked what he thought of the situation, Mr. O'Brien said it was all right. The notification from the District Attorney's office to produce his man on Monday morning did not reach him, he said, until 4:30 P. M. Saturday. Then he was too busy with his own affairs to attend to it. He could not do so on Sunday, and the consequence was that, although Walsh was in the City, and ready to come to court at any time, he did not appear when called. He added that Walsh is in the City now, and Mr. O'Brien feels as certain as he is of any future event that he (Walsh) will answer when next called in court, provided he is duly notified. This being his firm belief, Mr. O'Brien had thought nothing, and cared to think nothing, about forfeited recognizances. Peter J. Hickey is a man of a different stamp, and feels differently on this subject. He says he knows nothing at all about the man for whom he went bail in so large an amount. He has no idea whether he is in the City or not, and has not troubled himself to find out. On being informed that O'Brien said he was at hand Mr. Hickey said, "It's all right if O'Brien says so, for he knows all about it, I know nothing at all." He appeared to care just as little as he knew, and professed to be ready to pay up just as soon as required to do so. Charles H. Fassin was the next man visited. He keeps a drug store on Grand street, and is quite wealthy. He is bondsman for "Mike" Norton on four of the conspiracy indictments—$1,000 each. His associate, Charles Rogers, is involved to the extent of $3,000 on the other indictments for conspiracy, and James A. Monahan is answerable to the tune of $5,000 on the bribery indictment. Mr. Fassin seems a good-natured man and appears to be more affected by "Mike's" faithlessness than by the loss it entails upon him. He says he knew the Ex-Senator from the time he was a poor boy into the days when he was recognized as a magnate in Tammany Hall, and from that until within a few days ago, and ever believed him to be the soul of honor. Every few minutes during the conversation Mr. Fassin thoughtfully exclaimed: "I can't make out why Mike should treat me that way." For the treatment referred to he blamed the lawyers, he blamed personal friends and political friends. In fact, he blamed every one but the man himself. Mr. Rogers has not quite so much faith in Norton as his friend Fassin has. He can form no opinion of the Ex-Senator's intentions, or of his whereabouts. Mr. Monahan, who is the most deeply involved by the Ex-Senator's breach of faith, is the least able to bear the loss it is likely to entail upon him. He is, comparatively speaking, a poor man, to whom the forfeiture of $5,000 could hardly fail to be ruinous. Mr. Jacob Leon, the bondsman of John D. Welch, Jr., was not visible yesterday, but, so far as could be ascertained, his opinion is that he is likely to be called upon to pay the $5,000 for which he has given bond. Norton's friends think him quite honorable enough to make good the losses his bondsmen may sustain through his absence. The fact is, however, that he is not worth a dollar; at least so says one of his bondsmen. He owns but one house, and that is encumbered with mortgages to its full value. It is said that, unlike Tweed, none of the indicted Commissioners gave conveyances of real estate to secure their bondsmen from loss. This may prtly account for the former standing his trial, while the latter prefer a quiet sojourn out of town.

A MISSING CHICAGO MERCHANT.

LAST TRACE OF HIM AT A NEW-YORK HOTEL, FROM WHICH HE MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The family and friends of Mr. Thomas Chisholm, of this city, are greatly concerned at what seems to be his mysterious disappearance. Mr. Chisholm was one of our heaviest operators on 'Change. He left Chicago one week ago to-day on a business visit to New-York City. On Thursday last he notified his family of his safe arrival, since which time they have heard from him not one word. Telegrams dispatched to the hotel at which he was staying elicited the reply that he departed thence on Friday morning last, leaving his baggage behind him. Mr. Chisholm was held in great esteem by the Board of Trade, by the members of which he was regarded as a man of the strictest integrity and honor. Lately his speculations were not fortunate ones, and by the advance in wheat and the recent corner in barley he met with severe losses. They were not large enough, however, to affect his credit, and it was believed he would pull through without difficulty. But they affected him to such an extent that he became low spirited and despondent, notwithstanding the cheering words of his friends. He has a wife and three children living at the Palmer House. Mr. Chisholm is a man about forty years of age, and was formerly of Toronto, Canada.

WHAT IS SAID AT THE STEVENS HOUSE.

A reporter of THE TIMES, who was detailed to investigate the facts in relation to the disappearance of Mr. Chisholm, of Chicago, visited the Stevens House last evening, and ascertained the following particulars. At 3 P. M. on the 18th inst., a gentleman arrived at the Stevens House, Broadway, near the Battery, registered as T. C. Chisholm, Chicago, and was assigned to Room No. 76. He did not turn up that night, but no alarm was felt. Next day he was still absent, and in the afternoon his room was entered, his baggage searched, and the card of Plankerton, Armour & Co., merchants, No. 129 Broad street, was found among his effects. That firm was communicated with, and a clerk named Webster called to the hotel and paid the gentleman's bill. The detectives were at once set in motion, and Mr. Chisholm's friends were communicated with, and a most active search has been kept up in a quiet way ever since through the city and neighborhood, but, strange to say, without gaining the slightest clue to the gentleman's whereabouts being discovered. Mr. Chisholm is stated to be a respectable merchant of Chicago, and his visit here was for the purpose of transacting business with Plankerton, Armour & Co. His brother arrived in town last night, and had an interview with the detectives, who are actively engaged in searching for the missing gentleman, but up to the present, unsuccessfully.

TROUBLE AT THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

In the year 1872 the Centre Street Armory was assigned to the Eleventh Regiment, by two resolutions in the Board of Supervisors, since which time the regiment has remained in peaceable possession. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors a short time since, Alderman Kehr, as Chairman of the Committee on Armories, introduced a resolution asking that the Ninety-sixth Regiment be given the Centre Street Armory. The resolution was referred to a committee, and at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday the committee reported in favor of the report, but, on being put to a vote, was tabled by 11 to 4. On Mr. Kehr finding that the resolution would not be passed, he suddenly left the Chamber for a purpose which will appear hereafter. At about 9 o'clock Col. Tilmar and his Adjutant were passing Centre street, and seeing the armory lighted up, proceeded up stairs with a view of ascertaining the cause, and found the Ninety-sixth Regiment in full uniform being reviewed by Brig. Gen. Funk and his staff, and a number of prominent persons present, conspicuous among whom was Alderman Kehr. As soon as Col. Tilmar and his Adjutant entered the drill-room, the former was addressed in a rough manner by Col. Stauf, who ordered his Adjutant to put the Colonel and Adjutant out. They were then both forcibly ejected from the premises, and a guard placed on the door to prevent their return.

WASHINGTON.

THE REVENUE AND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau thus far this month have been about $6,065,000, and the amount of collections for the whole month, the Commissioner thinks, will reach $7,500,000. He thinks there is a strong probability that the receipts for next month will reach the average of the months before the panic begun, of $8,700,000. The Customs revenue has been, up to the present time this month, $7,000,000. Last month it was $11,500,000, but December is always a bad month for revenue compared with November. It is now believed at the Treasury Department that the increase of debt for this month will not be more than $8,000,000, and that January will show no increase at all.

BUREAU HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

There is some prospect of an investigation of the alleged use of the contingent funds of some of the departments in the purchase of private carriages. Many leading members of the House and Senate feel that the charges are of a character to be best met by a complete showing of facts. If they are untrue they ought to be disproved, absolutely, in justice to the accused officials, and if, in any particular instances, they may be well founded, there is no disposition for party or personal reasons to shield from exposure. Owing to the distances between the Government buildings, and especially between the departments and the Capitol and the public printing office, the use of a carriage is required to a very great extent in each one of the important bureaus of Government, and it has been found to be more economical that the horse and carriage should be owned by the bureau than to pay special rates of carriage hire. Generally these bureau establishments are anything but extravagant or pretentious. If the just and economical limits have been exceeded in any department, and if, under the pretense of buying a horse and carriage for Government use, an extravagant private carriage has been bought, with a span of fine horses to match, and a coachman paid with the Government funds while employed in private service, the persons who hav beeen guilty of such improper acts will be held to answer. No evidence that any such thing has been done is yet before the public, but the accusation is made, both publicly and privately, in specific terms.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Nearly all the bureaus of the Government begin to-morrow to work on half time till after the holidays are passed. Secretary Delano is away on a visit to his son, Mr. John Delano, in St. Paul. No orders will be issued for closing the Interior Department, but some of the bureaus will, without formal notice, give the usual half holiday the week between Christmas and New Year's. The Commissioner of Patents, Gen. Leggett, decides that the work in his bureau will not permit any suspension except on Christmas and New Year's Days.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Sentiment seems to be forming among Congressmen who remain here in favor of some modification of the Bankruptcy laws, rather than their entire repeal. The subject will be the first taken up by the Senate when Congress reassembles, week after next.

INDIAN LANDS SOLD.

The Interior Department to-day received information that the Omaha Indians have sold their lands in Nebraska to the Wisconsin Winnebagoes. These lands immediately join the lands of the Winnebagoes in Nebraska. It is expected that the sale will facilitate the transfer of the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin. They were ordered removed by the last Congress.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Postmaster General to-day issued an order that, hereafter, appointments of Special Agents of the Post Office Department shall be made subject to examination by a Board of Examiners to be duly appointed, and whose duty it shall be to examine Special Agents and report in writing, particularly as to the qualifications of candidates. Persons found not qualified will be dismissed the service.

REVISING THE ESTIMATES.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, is disposed to cut the estimates of the War Department down to the lowest possible limit. Those for the military service proper, which were submitted to him, received his personal attention, and were calculated as closely as possible, but he proposes to readjust them, and reduce them as far as the actual requirements of the service will permit. The estimates of appropriation for fortifications, armament of forts, and for rivers and harbors, amounting in the aggregate to about $20,000,000, and which were simply submitted by him to Congress without a recommendation, but merely for their action, can be very materially reduced. So far as those items are concerned, Congress can decide as to the locations where appropriations are needed It appears that almost all the departments of the Government are burdened with additional clerical work by the operation of the act requiring separate accounts to be rendered under each head of appropriation and for each fiscal year, as well as by the numerous calls from Congress for reports. A reform in this matter would enable a reduction of the clerical force.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

The President stated emphatically to-day that the nomination of Attorney General Williams for Chief Justice would not be withdrawn, and that he had never contemplated such a thing.

MR. STEPHENS AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

A delegation of colored men, composed of George F. Downing, Frederick Douglass, N. W. Couney, F. G. Barbadoes, B. A. Stryker, and William J. Wilson, had an interview to-day by appointment with Representative A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, who received the delegation in the most friendly manner. The delegation report that in the course of conversation Mr. Stephens freely admitted that colored men as citizens were entitled to full protection in their civil rights without any invidious proscription, but that it was the duty of the respective States, and not that of the Federal Government, to act in order to secure them. He stated he was preparing a speech to be delivered in the House of Representatives on the Civil Rights bill, and in this his views were fully expressed.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE OPENED.

The Washington Stock Exchange opened to-day at noon. The hour of session was occupied in the drawing for seats, and making rules for the government of the board preparatory to active business to-morrow. John Hitz is President of the board, and D. W. Middleton, Jr., is Chairman of the Exchange.

THE LOUISIANA JUDICIARY INVESTIGATION.

Representatives Wilson and Eldridge, of the Judiciary Committee, will leave here not later than Saturday for New-Orleans. It is their intention, while avoiding State politics and complications, to investigate all the acts of the Federal court which, it is charged, taint Judge Durell's official conduct.

THE SUNBURY, PENN., INCENDIARY ARRESTED.

SUNBURY, Penn., Dec. 23.—Chief of Police Roach to-day succeeded in ferreting out the incendiary of Saturday night, and arrested him. His name is Tom Morton. After close questioning he made a full confession of the crime, and states he was in company with another man whom he did not know, and who promised him money to do the acts, after the commission of which he ran away, giving the direction in which he ran. He states he started the fire in both stables, and is corroborated by parties who met him on the way. He is a man of unsound mind, with a mania for incendiarism, in which he is remarkably skillful. He has been charged with similar offenses in other counties. His trial will be held here in January. It is ascertained he had procured matches for another incendiary raid to-night.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE—VIOLENCE TOWARD THOSE WILLING TO WORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The strike of the 'longshoremen continues to-day. About 200 of the strikers marched along the wharves to-day, but beyond endeavoring to intimidate and induce the men on the wharves to quit work and join them, they engaged in no demonstrations. The managers of the various steam-ship lines are generally determined to stand by the position they have taken. The Southern Mail Steam-ship Company had their regular force of twelve men at work yesterday, and also succeeded in getting six additional men during the afternoon, at the reduced rate of wages. Of these six men, three were assaulted and beaten last night after they quit work. As a consequence the company is without the services of extra stevedores to-day, men willing to work being afraid to engage, as though they may have the protection of the Police during the day, they are in danger of violence from the strikers at night. The Southern Mail Company will not yield, though they have three vessels now in port, all detained by the strike, and have others to arrive within a few days.

APPEALS OF THE UNEMPLOYED TO THE LOUISVILLE CITY COUNCIL FOR WORK.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—A second large meeting of working men was held in this city last night, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the City Council, the State Legislature, and the relief associations, to see if employment can be obtained. The meeting was very orderly.

MEASURES TO RELIEVE THE UNEMPLOYED AND SUFFERING IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The delegation from the working men now out of employment in this city met with the Mayor and Finance Committee this afternoon, but nothing definite was arrived at. Several Aldermen and one or two of the delegation made speeches. It was urged by the working men that the contemplated improvements be pushed ahead, thus furnishing work to hundreds. To this reply was made that under the city charter improvements to cost in excess of $500 must be done by contract. The laboring classes do not understand this point, and the delegation were not satisfied. It was agreed finally that the better way would be to have the Relief and Aid Society take action in the premises, and with the aid of the Aldermen, relieve the distressed in each ward. Toward this end a special committee was appointed, consisting of the Mayor, three Aldermen, and two working men, to call on the Relief Society and ascertain how matters can be best managed. This conference takes place to-morrow afternoon.

JAY COOKE & CO.

CLASSIFICATION OF OBLIGATIONS—MANNER OF VOTING FOR ASSIGNEE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The United States Marshal has printed a complete list of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., with amounts claimed. The following is a summary of the different classes of obligations, with number and amount:

Philadelphia house, No. 1,437, amount...	$3,408,410 58
New-York house, No. 753, amount........	4,584,134 19
Washington house, No. 784, amount.....	667,589 93
Second liabilities:	
Philadelphia house, No. 17, amount......	1,174,774 30
New-York house, No. 2, amount...........	13,341 07
Total number, 2,993; amount..........	$9,848,250 07

A special notice to creditors has also been prepared. For the purpose of expediting the proceedings of the meeting of the creditors, each creditor will come prepared with his or her signature and amount of his or her claim, written by him or her on each of the blank tickets, hereto annexed, so that they may be used as ballots in voting for an assignee or Trustee, or upon any resolution which may be brought before the meeting. These tickets (when properly signed, as above described,) will only be received (in any vote which may be taken) from claimants in person, or their attorneys duly authorized by letters of attorney, which must be exhibited to the Register at said meeting. The choice of assignee is to be made by a majority in number and value of the creditors whose claims have been proved. A resolution for settlement, as provided in the forty-third section of the Bankruptcy act, (by Trustees and a committee of creditors,) requires the execution and filing of the consent of three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved. It should be remembered that of the above claims there are about $2,000,000 which are fully offsetted, and for which the holders retain ample collaterals. This will greatly reduce the actual indebtedness.

THE MISSING STEAMER PICTOU.

A POSSIBLE CLUE, INDICATING DREADFUL SUFFERING BY THE CREW BEFORE THEY PERISHED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 23.—A letter from Pleasant Bay, Inverness County, C. B., furnishes the following, which may throw some light on the mystery in which the fate of the missing steamer Pictou is involved. On the 18th of November, a great light was seen north-west of Pleasant Bay, probably near the East Point, Prince Edward Island. Three or four days later the straits were visited by a heavy gale and a consequent high sea. A quantity of flour and dough, and burned stores in abundance were distinctly seen in the bay, but owing to the rough weather nothing could be saved. Part of the cabin, having "officers' room" in large letters on it, was picked up. The words "we are ten yet alive" were cut in the panels with some sharp instrument. On another beam which was washed ashore was cut in plain letters, "Only one man left." Another board came on shore inscribed as follows: "If any person will find any of our bodies we trust you will bury them decently."

A boat twenty-five feet long has been found in the Bay of St. Lawrence, C. B., and the remains of another were washed ashore west of this place. At Pleasant Bay, a large quantity of wrecked material came ashore, all of which bore evidence of partial destruction by fire. A quantity of flour badly damaged came ashore at Cheticael Camp.

A letter written by Donald McIntosh, J. P., corroborates the statement previously reported of a vessel being seen on fire off the coast of Prince Edward Island.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEWISTON, ME.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 23.—The President of tho First National Bank of this city publishes a card saying that irregularities have been discovered in connection with some transactions of the late Cashier, but that the bank loses nothing. The published statements of the amount of the irregular transactions are exaggerated.

DEATHS FROM INHALING GAS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Last evening Edward Schwarz Vogel, his child, and wife, recently from Baltimore and natives of Prussia, were found in their room at the hotel, corner of Pearl and Central avenue, the two former dead and the latter in a dying condition from inhaling gas, which they had neglected to turn off before retiring.

THE EASTERN RAILROAD DISASTER.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 23.—The Coroner's inquest in the case of the Eastern Railroad disaster was resumed this morning. The evidence so far given seems to attach the chief blame for the disaster to the dead conductor. The testimony is conflicting, the up-train hands averring that there were red signals out, and the down-train men testifying to the contrary. The Attorney for the Government moved to exclude reporters this morning, and it is probable that hereafter the session will be secret.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—1 A. M.—The storm which was central off Cape Hatteras this morning is moving slowly to the north-east, and is now central off the Middle Atlantic coast; stormy weather, with northerly to north westerly winds, has prevailed on the Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Cape Cod; generally clear weather, with light variable winds and lower temperature, now prevails in the interior of New-England and the Middle States and thence westward over the Ohio Valley and the lake region, except in the last-named district, where the temperature has risen slightly; generally cloudy and threatening weather, with increased pressure and low temperature, prevails in the Southern States; a slight rise of temperature, with increased pressure and generally cloudy weather, is reported from the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For the New-England coast generally cloudy and threatening weather and snow, followed by clearing weather and fresh to brisk north-westerly to westerly winds and lower temperature during the afternoon or evening.

For the interior of New-England and the Middle States clear and clearing weather, with but slight changes of temperature, and light variable winds.

For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, slowly increasing pressure, with low temperature and cloudy weather.

On the immediate South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, northerly to easterly winds with light rain will prevail.

For the Middle Atlantic coast, fresh to brisk northwesterly to westerly winds, with clearing weather.

For the lower lake region and thence southward to Kentucky, generally clear weather, with light variable winds, and rising temperature.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, cloudy weather and light snow from Northern Michigan westward to Minnesota.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania, freezing weather will continue during Wednesday.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, and Wood's Hole.

IN THIS CITY.

A rather heavy snow-storm visited the City about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and had the usual effect of driving from the streets all but those who were compelled by business to remain out-of-doors. It appears to have shown itself at Washington at an early hour, and to have made its appearance at noon at Philadelphia, whence it rapidly traveled to New-York. Although the snow-flakes were by no means dense, the fall was so heavy and persistent that it soon made itself apparent on the sidewalks and in the whitened garments of pedestrians. The visitation was by no means unexpected, as was evidenced by the precautionary measures in the matter of apparel taken by wise weather prophets. Recent developments go to prove the reliability of the predictions made in this City, when the effort was first made to bring the frozen-in canal-boats to the Hudson River. The mild weather, which incited Commissioner Barclay to the attempt of bringing the boats through, lasted about two weeks. The canal men were generally of the opinion that the boats could not be got through, and the result has vindicated the justness of their views. Out of the five or six hundred boats that were frozen in when the sudden cold came, only twenty have reached the Hudson River. Tows have been in readiness to leave this City for the past two days, but the unpropitious weather has deterred the transportation companies from making the attempt. No hope is now indulged in even by the most sanguine that the boats can be brought through before next Spring. The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 28°; 6 A. M., 27°; 9 A. M., 30°; 12 M., 32°; 3 P. M., 36°; 6 P. M., 31°; 9 P. M., 31°; 12 P. M., 30°; average, 30⅝°.

THE STORM ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—About an inch of snow fell here early this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23—It has been snowing here since 9 o'clock, and continues without sign of cessation.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—Snow has been falling here all day. Navigation on the Delaware and Raritan, and on the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvanian Canal has closed.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President returned to Washington yesterday.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $182,907.

The Legislature of Western Virginia adjourned on Monday.

Aaron Frost, an old and retired merchant of Poughkeepsie, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy.

Hon. S. L. Huntington was entertained at a banquet last night by his political friends in Montreal.

Simeon A. Britton, the Boston street-broker, was yesterday sent to the Insane Asylum at South Boston.

The Post Office and Interior Departments will be closed daily, between Christmas and New Years, at noon.

James Doyle, aged thirty-seven, who kept a newspaper stand at Quincy Market, Boston, shot himself yesterday. Intemperance is the alleged cause of his suicide.

Charles F. Simmons, a well-known telegrapher of New-York, and for many years connected with the fire alarm telegraph of San Francisco, died on Sunday night, of heart disease.

L. Thomas Sanborn, of Rye, N. H., the mail agent who was injured in the Seabrook accident on the Eastern Railroad, has settled his suit against the road for $9,000, which the company has paid him.

The lease of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad to Edward Crane, of Boston, George T. Post, and Mr. Gurley, for an organization called the Boston and Chicago Railroad Company, has become void, the parties not complying with the contract.

Detroit is to have a self-propelling steam fire engine. Its preliminary trial in Manchester, N. H., resulted satisfactorily, as it climbed the various grades it had occasion to ascend very easily, and turned corners with little, if any, loss of power.

On the application of the State Treasurer, the Chancellor of Pulaski County, Ark., has placed the Fort Smith Railroad in the hands of a Receiver, pending the contest for the possession of the road between different Boards of Directors elected a few days ago.

A TERRIBLE SHOOTING AFFAIR IN ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Advices from Tucson, Arizona, state that a terrible tragedy occurred on Dec. 10 at Lincoln, New-Mexico. Constable Martin, with a posse of men, attempted to arrest David Warner, Mr. Herald, and J. L. Glynn, when Warner killed Martin. The Sheriff's posse then killed Warner, and the other two named were also found dead riddled with bullets.

DEATH OF A WOMAN UNDER SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Meehan, residing in Hunter street, in this city, whom, it was alleged, was criminally assaulted by three men on Friday last, died to-day. There is reason to believe she was never assaulted at all, but that she died from injuries done by herself, and that there was a motive in charging the crime on others.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ANXIETY IN BERLIN—THE PEOPLE ASSURED OF COMPARATIVE GOOD HEALTH.

LONDON, Dec. 24—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says that in consequence of the alarming rumors in regard to the health of the Emperor William, an anxious crowd filled the square opposite the Royal Palace last night. The people were assured from the balcony that the Emperor was comparatively well, although confined to his room, but they refused to disperse.

The *Standard* reports that rumors were persistently circulated yesterday of the Emperor's death. They are undoubtedly false; but it is certain that his Majesty is very ill.

FRANCE.

RUMORED FLIGHT OF BAZAINE—REPORTED DEATH OF ROCHEFORT.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—A rumor is current throughout the city that Marshal Bazaine has fled from the country.

It is also reported that Henri Rochefort has died at the penal settlement in New-Caledonia.

A PEACE SOCIETY BANQUET—TOASTS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The French Peace Society gave a banquet last night in honor of its Secretary, M. Richard, who has just returned from a mission to Italy. A number of Americans and Englishmen were among the guests, and toasts to the United States and Great Britain were given.

THE RUMORED FLIGHT OF MARSHAL BAZAINE DENIED.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The report of Bazaine's flight is unfounded. It is now stated that the Ex-Marshal is to leave Paris to-night for Sainte Marquerite, his place of imprisonment.

RELATIONS WITH ITALY—PROPOSED GRANT TO THE EX-EMPRESS.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, had an interview with MacMahon to-day, and proposed the resumption of cordial relations between France and Italy.

There is strong opposition to the proposed grant of money to the Ex-Empress Eugenie.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

HOSTILE TONE OF THE FRENCH BISHOPS COMPLAINED OF.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *Daily News* reports that the hostile tone of recent pastorals issued by French Bishops has caused the German Government to renew its complaints to France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BOWLES BROTHERS' BANKRUPTCY CASE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Bowles Brothers & Co.'s bankruptcy case has been adjourned sine die. The creditors of the firm are in favor of the funding project.

A BARK ASHORE ON THE IRISH COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The bark Walo, reported to be bound for an American port, is ashore near Londonderry.

MALIGNANT SCARLET FEVER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The scarlet fever in an unusually malignant form prevails in parts of England. There have been forty-four deaths from the disease in Liverpool within a few days.

SPAIN.

A STRONG REPUBLICAN FORCE ENTERS BISCAY.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—Gens. Moriones and Loma have re-entered the province of Biscay with 15,000 men.

GREAT BRITAN AND SPAIN.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIA SQUADRON NOT ORDERED TO CUBAN WATERS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—There is no truth in the report that the British war-ships in the West Indies have been ordered to assemble in Cuban waters.

ITALY.

ANOTHER PAPAL ALLOCUTION TO BE DELIVERED.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Pope will deliver another allocution in consistory on the 26th inst.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Clinton, Mo., on Monday night, consumed half the western side of the square, causing a loss of about $50,000.

A slight fire occurred on Tileson street, Boston, yesterday, and Maggie Long, about four years old, whose father and mother are at sea, was suffocated or burned to death.

The large manila paper mill of C. A. Dexter & Sons, at Windsor Locks, Conn., was destroyed, on Monday night, by a fire which originated among some prepared stock. The machine shop was also consumed. The loss is estimated at $75,000, against which there is an insurance of $50,000.

The Collier Company's white-lead and oil works, corner of Clark avenue and Tenth street, St. Louis, caught fire at 7:30 o'clock last night, and all the manufacturing part of the extensive building was destroyed. The loss on the machinery is about $60,000; on stock, $10,000; on the building, $10,000. The total insurance is $150,000, in various offices.

A dispatch to the Portland (Me.) *Argus*, dated 12:30 o'clock A. M., to-day, states that a block at Stockton, Me., in which the telegraph office is situated, was on fire and would be totally consumed, as well as a dwelling-house occupied by the telegraph operator. There is no engine in the town, and word has been sent to Belfast for aid.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

The wife of Alexander Agassiz, son of the late Professor, died on Monday night, in Boston, of pneumonia, superinduced by fatigue in attendance upon her father-in-law during his illness. Mrs. Agassiz was the daughter of the late G. R. Russell, and granddaughter of the late Robert G. Shaw, of Boston. She was a lady of remarkable worth and culture, and her genial presence will be missed from a wide social and literary circle.

REMOVING THE BODIES OF UNION SOLDIERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—The bodies of seventy-eight Federal soldiers, killed at Centralia, Mo., during the war by Bill Anderson's guerrillas, were taken to Jefferson City yesterday to be interred in the National Cemetery.

THE HIGH BRIDGE MURDER CASE.

The trial of Edward Brauen for the alleged murder of his wife, at High Bridge, N. J., on Nov. 21, was concluded yesterday in the Hunterdon, N. J., Oyer and Terminer. The defense produced evidence to show that prisoner informed his wife's friends of her death by telegrams, and that the object of his visit to New-York was to bring back his little daughter. The Chief Justice began his charge to the jury at 11 o'clock. He seemed deeply affected and presented the law and the facts in detail in a clear, impartial manner. At 12:10 the jury retired, and in fifteen minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty."

TRIAL OF EX-MAYOR HALL.

CLOSE OF THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

THE TESTIMONY OF ANDREW J. GARVEY, DEPUTY CONTROLLER STORRS, AND JOHN H. KEYSER.

The trial of Ex-Mayor Hall, which practically commenced yesterday morning—the impaneling of a jury being the only stage reached on the previous afternoon—is being conducted with great dispatch. Mr. Peckham, who, with Mr. Tremain, prosecutes on the part of the people, announced the close of his case yesterday evening, after the examination of Mr. Garvey, to whom the defendant or his counsel did not think it necessary to put a question. Deputy Controller Storrs was on the stand for a considerable time, and gave evidence as to the abstraction of vouchers and papers from the Controller's office, after the exposé which appeared in THE TIMES. Mr. Keyser related how he was instructed to add 33½ per cent. to bills against the County, and with an air of innocence stated that in doing so he did not think he was guilty of any improper practice. He added that in thus adding to the bill, he sought indemnity for trouble and anxiety in collecting the money coming to him, but from his previous experience he did not expect to receive anything out of the additional charges made. No human being, he said, could see anything on the face of the bills to indicate that the percentage was added. Mr. Stoughton is expected to address the jury for the defense at the opening of the court this morning, and the case will probably be brought to a conclusion in the afternoon.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The trial of Ex-Mayor Hall was resumed yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Daniels presiding. Mr. Peckham and Mr. Tremain conducted the prosecution on the part of the people. Mr. Hall was assisted in his defense by Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Burrill, Mr. Dittenhoefer, and Mr. Vanderpool.

Mr. Peckham, in stating the case for the people, said that this was the fourth time he had opened to a jury in this City the facts charged in the indictment which was now about to be tried. An act of the Legislature imposed upon the defendant, in his capacity as Mayor of the City of New-York, the duty of investigating the validity of the claims against the City, and what was charged in this case was that he did not faithfully perform that duty, that he willfully neglected to perform it, and that he had thereby betrayed the trust and confidence placed in him, the consequence being the loss of millions of dollars to the tax-payers of New-York. There were in the indictment charges of fifty-five different offenses, relating to the same number of bills, which the defendant was charged with neglecting to audit. Upon each one of these there were four counts, three of which charged the offense of a willful neglect to perform the duty imposed upon him; and the fourth charged misbehavior. Of the sum of $6,312,000, in connection with which he was expected to give certifications of audit, it would be shown that upward of $5,700,000 went to the payment of bills preferred by three different people—Ingersoll, who was now in the State Prison; A. J. Garvey, the plasterer of the Courthouse, and E. A. Woodward, who found it convenient to seek a change of climate. The jury must come to the conclusion that the defendant certified these bills knowing them to be false, or that he neglected his duty and did not audit them at all.

Richard A. Storrs testified: I am Deputy Controller. I occupied that position in 1870, when the defendant was Mayor of New-York and R. B. Connolly Controller. I produce the record of vouchers and the audit books. The entries in the latter are made from the warrants. All the accounts against the County are entered in the audit books as they are paid. [Mr. Peckham produced thirty-four warrants, issued by the order of A. J. Garvey, and six warrants to the order of Keyser & Co., the vouchers to which do not exist. Other warrants relating to the bills mentioned in the charges in the indictment were formally produced and identified.] In the Summer of '71 the Controller's office was broken into and several documents, including vouchers, were abstracted.

Cross-examined by the defendant—I have been Deputy Controller since 1864. The claims against the County are kept as independent papers. My desk was in the City bureau and Mr. Watson's in the County bureau. I am not aware that his papers were in confusion at the time. I was not acquainted with his particular duties as County Auditor. A large number of City vouchers disappeared from the Controller's office at the same time. I remember the Mayor coming into the office to examine the County liabilities when the exposé was made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The vouchers were examined, but I do not recollect that the warrants were sent for to the Chamberlain's office. Mr. Connolly entered upon his duties as Controller in January, '67, and ceased to be Controller in October, '71. The duty of the County Auditor was to make an examination of all vouchers and claims, direct the drawing of the warrants, and certify the vouchers when presented to the Controller for his signature. An estimate was made of the number of warrants signed by the Mayor in 1870. I cannot say that the number reached 35,000. The Mayor had also a number of trusts to attend to. He was occupied in May, June, and July, of 1870, in attending to the new City Government. An entirely new lot of officers came in in May, and some new departments had been created. There was nothing uncommon in the Mayor signing warrants expressing on their face large amounts. They were frequently for hundreds of thousands of dollars. I have seen large bundles of vouchers presented to the Mayor for his signature.

Re-examined by Mr. Peckham—There was a publication of accounts connected with the Controller's office in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in July, 1870, and a joint committee was appointed to investigate them. The committee was appointed on Saturday, and it was arranged that the examination of the vouchers was to take place on Monday, but the office was broken into on Sunday and the papers were extracted. Some of the City vouchers disappeared about the same time.

By the defendant—The applications for the Courthouse commenced in the Mayoralty of Mayor Opdyke. Most transfers of City bonds had to be countersigned by the Mayor. I never knew the Mayor of 1870 to attend to law business.

Stephen C. Lynes, County Book-keeper in 1870, was examined as to the routine of the Controller's office, and testified that the warrants were drawn up by him.

In cross-examination he was asked by the defendant whether there was anything on the face of the papers which passed through his hands that aroused a suspicion that he was aiding and abetting a fraud. He replied in the negative, adding that the papers came to him through the regular channel. He reached the office at 10 o'clock the morning after the disappearance of the vouchers. The marks on the safe-door were noticed, but were taken favored the belief that violence had been used in their abstraction.

John H. Keyser, being examined by Mr. Peckham, testified that he had done a deal of work for the City and County of New-York, and sent several bills in respect to that work.

Mr. Peckham was about to interrogate the witness as to the alleged fraudulent character of the bills made out in his name, and the allegation by the prosecution that he was instructed to add thirty-three per cent. to them, when

The defendant and Mr. Stoughton objected to the evidence, on the ground that there was nothing to connect the defendant with their preparation, and that if there was willful neglect of duty on his part, it did not matter whether the bills were just or unjust.

Judge Daniels ruled that the evidence was admissible, as bearing on the claim by the prosecution that if the defendant had properly discharged his duty an account of a fabricated nature would not have passed his scrutiny.

The witness, in continuation of his evidence, said that a large portion of the bills were made out in the room of the old Board of Supervisors. Mr. Watson, the County Auditor; Mr. Woodward, the clerk to the board, and another young man employed in the office, were present. Old bills that had been presented and new bills that he had not yet presented were put together and new bills were made in their stead, with thirty-three per cent. added to the aggregate. Mr. Watson aided him in making out the bills. Did not present them to Messrs. Hall, Tweed, and Connolly, neither did he verify them, nor have any knowledge of their presentation to the Board of Audit.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton, he said that no human being could discover anything on the face of the bills to show that thirty-three per cent. had been added. He did not think there was anything dishonest in the transaction. The addition of the thirty-three per cent. was to compensate him for the trouble and anxiety of waiting. [Laughter.]

In reply to the defendant he said: My reputation in the community in 1870 was that of a respectable, fair-dealing man, and it should be so now. I was known as the founder of a private charity up town, in the Spring of 1870. I had $250,000 invested in my business. I do not admit that the bills produced are fictitious bills. I had been thirty years in business before 1870. I had been frequently before the Board of Supervisors to press for the payment of bills, and I had presented some of them at the Finance Department.

Re-examined by Mr. Peckham—I could not say that of some of the old bills which were before the Board of Supervisors had been audited.

Q.—Was the idea of adding the thirty-three per cent. your own suggestion or that of anybody else? A.—It was Mr. Watson's.

Q.—Did you expect to gain anything by the addition of the thirty-three per cent.?

Mr. Stoughton objected to the question, and the Judge thought it should not be put.

Mr. Peckham (to witness)—Was it your purpose in adding the 33⅓ per cent. to cover your past losses and delay, and had you any idea of so indemnifying yourself? A.—I did not expect anything by it.

J. McBride Davidson testified: I am in the safe and iron business, and have done business for the City and County of New-York. I remember giving a bill for $16,940 to Mr. Woodward. I see by the warrant produced that it was presented in June, 1870. I never presented it to the Board of Audit or heard of its being sent before them. My bill was an honest bill for goods delivered. I did not look at the contents of the warrant before I indorsed it. The warrant is for three times the amount of the bill.

By the defendant—I was known to the Mayor as a person who had had several business transactions with the City. I also knew him personally.

Andrew J. Garvey testified: I did plastering work for the County Court-house, and furnished materials. The twenty-seven warrants produced were on bills from me for work in 1870, and I received the money. The warrants are indorsed by me, and I made out the bills. The bills were made out on memoranda from Woodward and Ingersoll, and with instructions to add sixty-five per cent. I never got the sixty-five per cent. Woodward would say: "There is payment for you to-day; give me a check for so much." I would sometimes object, and he would say: "It is all right, the figures are Watson's." Then I passed him a check and he gave me a warrant for twenty-five per cent. I never got the sixty-five per cent. and interest; I never verified a single bill. There are seven of these bills that have not a dollar's foundation at all. I gave the bills to Woodward voluntarily. I got $395,000 on the twenty-seven bills. The aggregate of the bills was $1,100,000. I know that twenty-four per cent. of the sixty-five per cent. went to Tweed's account. The whole sixty-five per cent. was deposited to Woodward's account in the first place. I made inquiries, and I heard that Woodward and Watson got a large slice of the money.

Mr. Buckley—We have no questions to ask the witness.

Mr. Peckham—This closes the case for the prosecution.

The court then adjourned until 9:30 this morning.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED YESTERDAY — THE FIFTEENTH WARD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, William H. Neilson in the chair. A communication was read from the Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Protective Association calling the attention of the board to the fact that the Fifteenth Ward Grammar School, in Wooster street, near Bleecker street, is surrounded by houses of an infamous character, that the number of these houses was constantly increasing, and that as the locality was therefore an unfit place for a public school, they asked the board to take steps to abate the evil, or, failing in that, to transfer the school to a more suitable locality. The communication was referred. The Committee on Supplies reported that there was on hand an old and obsolete stock of books which had cost $8,500, and that there was no demand for them. They had accumulated from year to year, and the stock contained many old editions of books recently revised. The committee was directed to dispose of them to the best advantage. This committee also reported that they had before them nine proposals for printing, and they recommended that the proposal of Messrs. Cushing, Bardue & Co. be accepted, as it was the lowest. Agreed to.

The Committee on Normal Schools reported that in consequence of the death of Prof. Redfield, they recommend that Prof. E. C. H. Day be appointed Instructor in the Department of Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, and Botany of the Normal College, at an annual salary of $2,500. The recommendation was adopted.

The Committee on Buildings, to whom was referred the communication from the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, relative to the bodies interred beneath and around Primary School building No. 9, in said ward, recommended that the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward be authorized to advertise for estimates and proposals for the removal of the bodies at such time and according to the laws of the Board of Health governing such matters. The recommendation was adopted.

George C. Mauner, of Morrisania, was appointed School Trustee of the Twenty-third Ward, vice Adam Kaiser, and George E. Moller, of King's Bridge, for the Twenty-fourth Ward, vice Joseph H. Goodwill, both to hold office until the expiration of the year 1874, and Franklin Edson, of Fordham, was also appointed a School Trustee of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in room of Fordham Morris, to hold office until 31st December, 1876.

Mr. Paterson moved a resolution fixing the rate of remuneration to be allowed in future to the Principals of night schools. He suggested that in schools of an average attendance of 800 pupils that the Principal should receive $8 per night; in schools of 750, $7 50; in schools of 500, $6; and in schools under this number, $5 per night. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Salaries.

A resolution was passed authorizing the President to appoint a committee of three to visit the public schools of Boston, with a view of reporting on the system of notation and the rudiments of music as taught in these schools. Mr. Paterson, in this connection, remarked that the act which creates the poor return for the money expended by the board for music in the public schools of this City. The board then transacted some business of a routine nature and adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Peter Dolan, the owner of the tenements in the rear of Nos. 5, 7, and 9 Mulberry street, which had been condemned and vacated by the Board, applied for a permit to reoccupy the premises. The Board denied the application, and refused the permit.

Carl Pfeiffer, Consulting Sanitary Architect, reported to the Board that he had carefully considered the matter of ventilating the street cars, and found that he could not suggest any different method than recommended by him in his report upon this subject, submitted to the Health Department April 15, 1872. He desired to express himself more strongly upon the necessity of heating the street cars in such a way as to admit of introducing warmed fresh air. In addition to the better ventilation it would thus insure, the heating would seem to recommend itself as a proper sanitary measure. Many hundreds of people are exposed to sickness by being obliged to ride an hour or more every morning and evening, and become thoroughly chilled, particularly so during severe rain-storms, when many ride with their clothes wet. The Atlantic street line of cars, in Brooklyn, are heated, and one seat only is sacrificed to give room to the stove. No doubt but that a fire-box and grate can be affixed under the floor in the middle of the cars, and by having a double floor with an air space between, and the upper floor perforated, the cars could be well heated and ventilated without sacrifice of space. If heat is introduced the ventilating cowls referred to in the previous report could be dispensed with, and the little windows now upon the roofs made stationary, the glass removed, and fine wire gauze inserted, through which the foul air would escape. When the weather would not permit the heating of the cars the cowls would be indispensable, and lamps should be suspended under each cowl, the lamps should be lighted whenever the inclemency of the weather necessitated the closing of the doors and windows. The report was placed on file.

The Bureau of Vital Statistics reported that during the week that ended on Saturday, the 20th inst., there were 466 deaths reported in this City. There were 79 deaths from diphtheria, scarlatina, and croup last week, and 65 in the previous week. There were 61 deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis in the last week, and 69 in the previous week. There were only 18 deaths charged to diarrheal diseases in the two weeks. This is the lowest mortality by these diseases noticed in several years.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Those who have charge of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad have taken steps to commence the construction of that line, but it is very doubtful if much progress will be made this Winter. A reporter of THE TIMES was informed yesterday in the office of Mr. Charles Guidet, No. 51 Chambers street, that he had contracted with the company for the erection of eight piers, on which the pillars are to rest, in West Broadway, between Worth and Leonard streets, but that, further than this, Mr. Guidet had no arrangements with the company. Mr. Guidet has commenced work in West Broadway within the past few days, and will continue it until his contract is executed. The reporter called at the office of the company at No. 149 Broadway, and was informed that Mr. Guidet had a contract for the erection of all the piers which may be required by the company, but if this be the case, they do not seem to be aware of it at Mr. Guidet's office. The reporter was also informed that sections of the line would be laid as soon as possible, and that within six months they hoped to have the line finished as far as the Central Park.

COUNTY CLAIMANTS.

Clarence Levy & Co. claims pay of a bill of $1,297 37, for stationery and printing furnished for the use of the courts. Judge Brady yesterday directed the Auditor to audit the bill. Hamilton Biggam furnished materials to the new Court-house to the extent of $688 60, which was audited and approved by the Board of Supervisors. Judge Brady yesterday granted a mandamus directing the Controller to pay the amount.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A COMMITTEE FROM PHILADELPHIA PRESENT THE CLAIMS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The claims of the Centennial Exposition on the people of New-York were considered yesterday, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which, although not large, must be regarded as representative and influential. The meeting was held for the purpose of receiving a delegation of gentlemen from Philadelphia, representing the Centennial Board of Finance. This delegation consisted of Messrs. Welsh, Patterson, Shortridge, McKean, and Wetherill. The claims of the Centennial Exposition to the support and co-operation of the citizens of New-York were forcibly urged, and a detailed history of the enterprise, and of its progress up to the present, was clearly and succinctly laid before the Chamber. It was demonstrated that in its inception and advancement it has had all along the sanction of the National Government, and it was fairly shown that it was a project in which the honor of the entire country was concerned, and which did not tend to the especial aggrandizement of any particular State. The members of the New-York Chamber appeared to be convinced by the arguments of the delegation from Philadelphia, and unanimously adopted resolutions pledging themselves to support the enterprise. Mr. Wm. E. Dodge presided over the meeting.

THE MEETING.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to meet a delegation of gentlemen from Philadelphia, connected with the Centennial Board of Finance, for the purpose of learning their views and the proposed plan of operation, and to enlist the interests and sympathies of the citizens of New-York in the enterprise. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge presided.

In explaining the object of the meeting, he said: Gentlemen: This meeting has been called by the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and confirmed by the Governor of this State, to act as Commissioners of the State of New-York, in connection with another gentleman whose name will shortly appear, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathy and the aid of the State of New-York in the great celebration of our birthday—our grand centennial, which is to take place in the City of Philadelphia in 1876. There have been within the past ten or fifteen years expositions in different portions of Europe that have attracted the attention of the world, and in which this country has taken a very large interest, and we have not been backward to show to the Old World what in our youth we have been able to do in this country. But the occasion to which I allude is one different from any of the expositions of the Old World. We are to meet on the birthday of our nation, and we are to look backward upon a century and see the way in which we have been led along from our infancy to the position we now hold among the nations of the earth. We are, therefore, to exhibit to the world not only the natural resources of this country, but exhibit to them what we believe will be to the nations of the earth a matter of astonishment when they come to understand our mineral productions, and the vast amount of them that lie imbedded there for future use. We expect not only to show them our natural resources, but to show them that within the last fifty or seventy-five years we have exceeded any other part of the world in the advances we have made in the arts, in science, and in the industries of the country. We believe that our own country will be astonished when they shall see the amount and value that shall be presented to them at this great exposition which is to take place in the City of Philadelphia. It was the city of the birth of the nation, and there it is proper and right that this first exposition should take place. It has been so decided in the counsels of the nation that it should be in Philadelphia, though we should have liked very much to have it in the City of New-York. This is the great city of the nation, but, after all, Philadelphia is the appropriate place for it, and I trust that there can be no feeling of rivalry or jealousy on the part of these two great cities that will prevent the City of New-York and the State of New-York from taking the interest that they ought in this great work, entirely irrespective of the fact that it is to be held in Philadelphia. New-York has as deep an interest in it as Pennsylvania, and it is for the citizens of this great State, and of this commercial City, to appreciate the privileges and the opportunities that they will enjoy to place themselves not only before our own nation, but before the nations of the world. Let us have a rivalry between the States, if you please, but let it be a rivalry which will present the best specimens, the best productions, and which will take the largest interest in securing the success of this exhibition. I have heard, occasionally, people who ought to, I think, have thought differently, say that this was a Philadelphian matter. But no, it is not. It is a national matter, and though it will be located in Philadelphia there is no reason why there should be any jealousy on the part of the City of New-York. We have the pleasure to-day of having with us the Commissioners appointed by the President, with the confirmation of the Governor of the State, who represent this interest in Pennsylvania, and who have been taking the initiatory steps and making the necessary movements. They are, in fact, the Commissioners of the country, rather. They are those who are appointed by the President of the United States to take this matter in hand, and I have great pleasure in introducing to you Messrs. Welsh, Patterson, Shortridge, McKean, and Wetherill, the members of the Centennial Board of Finance.

Mr Charles H. Marshall, United States Alternate Commissioner for the State of New-York, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you a delegation of gentlemen of the highest standing and social position, representing the Centennial Board of Finance, a corporation created by the United States Government and under the authority of the Federal Executive. It is its mission to carry to a successful issue, so far as the finances are concerned, the great work of the commission of which I am a member. To this board is intrusted the economical administration of the International Exhibition, which is designed to commemorate the anniversary of our national independence of 1876, and to illustrate by our acts, industries, and products, the history of the nation. These gentlemen come to explain their views and their wishes to the capitalists, the men of business, and the men of public spirit of a sister city. They come to solicit liberal co-operation at your hands. But they do not ask our aid till they have done their duty at home. They will tell you better than I can what Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have done to show their earnestness and zeal before there was a request for assistance and encouragement from other States. This, gentlemen, is not an enterprise belonging to any State. It is not local or sectional. It is rather the work of every State, nay, of every citizen, and as such it should be shared by the whole country. I cannot think that New-York, the metropolis, the abode of merchants who are princes in wealth, and more than princes in generous and noble sentiments, will suffer this great national undertaking to languish for want of her moral and material support. Not only does her reputation forbid it; her interests must prevent her following such an unwise and apathetic course. To the exhibition will come the products of our countries and all climes—England with her manufactures, France with her articles of luxury and taste, Italy with her art, Germany and the Continent generally with their representative industries, the East with her wonderful and gorgeous products—all will be there. This City, which sits beside the waters and cradles the commerce of the world in her arms, will be the halting place for the many who will come to our shores to witness the spectacle of the development of a free and glorious country, where the world may see what liberal institutions and a beneficent Government founded on the affections of its people, can accomplish. But, gentlemen, I do not appeal to selfish motives or considerations. I appeal rather to the enlightened patriotism, the taste, and the earnest desire for national advancement which prevail among us. I must not, however, anticipate the statements which I am sure will be precise and to the point, but will discharge my duty as a member of the United States Centennial Commission and a citizen of New-York, by introducing our friends from a distance to your kind and considerate attention.

Mr. Walsh, the Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, said: It is not a little gratification to me, Mr. Chairman, that I have listened to the fine words which you have spoken. We, as Philadelphians, who have been intrusted with this serious duty, have for a long time felt very much embarrassed by the position in which we have been placed by what I may call the thoughtless rumor of the day. Because it had been fixed that this great exposition was to be held in Philadelphia, the thought at once seemed to suggest itself to those of low and sordid views that it must be regarded as a means of profit to us. You may rest assured, Mr. Chairman, that we ourselves have been as unwillingly brought into this position—I mean connected with this movement—as any other class of our fellow-citizens. We did not originate that the celebration should take place in Philadelphia. So far as it can be traced now, it originated with Prof. Campbell, of Wabash College, Indiana, but it was only the utterance given by him to the common sentiment of the nation. It was welling up in every heart throughout this great nation, and Philadelphia naturally became the place where it should be held. There the Declaration of Independence was made, and there every one expected the celebration should take place. The movement in Congress was spontaneous, and although even there this sordid feeling was exhibited, yet to the credit of that great body it may be said it was almost immediately smothered. We found some traces of antagonism exhibited in the early history of this movement. You will find in the original act of Congress it says that the United States will not be chargeable for any part of the money expended. It was introduced there by a distinguished Senator at the time when he looked upon it as a sordid movement, but at the present I am told that he is willing to unite with us, and he thinks the movement involves high national considerations. At this time we are at liberty to look round the whole country, and to feel we will be sustained by it, and in approaching you we desire also your sympathy and co-operation. There are two acts of Congress in connection with this movement. One is that which created the commission. The commission, as you are aware, is drawn from the whole country by the appointment of a commissioner and an alternate, who represent the States and Territories of the country. Therefore the commission consists of ninety-four members, who are carrying on this project. The other body is called the Centennial Board of Finance. It is looked to as the means of raising the money which is necessary to carry it forward, and the capital it requires is $10,000,000. This sum persons who have not considered the subject have thought extravagant, but by those who have given their thoughts to it it dwindles down to an amount not more than is necessary. I have a little statement in my hand, which will give you a better idea of it than anything else. Our position at present is briefly this: That the Centennial Board of Finance have confined their operations mainly to the State of Pennsylvania. They have secured contributions, or rather subscriptions of the stock, from the citizens of Philadelphia to the extent of $1,000,000; from the city itself, $500,000; from the State of Pennsylvania, $1,000,000; from the railroads centring in Philadelphia, $500,000; and from the State of Pennsylvania at large our expectation is that we shall derive $500,000 in subscriptions to the stock. That will make up the sum of $3,500,000, and that statement gives you an idea of our present condition, so far as our absolute resources are. Beyond this, California has promised her full quota; the North-west State has also promised her full quota, and in several of the Western States movements have been made which will result in giving their full quota. In Massachusetts we have made but a slight movement, and this is our first appearance in New-York. From several States, also, including New-Jersey, Maryland, &c., we have received promises. From this point we now hope to go on with that prompt and energetic encouragement which will give us an assurance that we may, without any sort of anxiety, proceed in our great work. It is at this moment we feel our greatest anxiety, because we have to enter into contracts immediately, for there can be no more delay. The plans of our building have been determined upon; so far as the temporary building is concerned, which is the great exposition building, it will cover from thirty-five to forty-five acres. This is now in the hands of distinguished artists of this City, and their plans are prepared, and by the first of February we are promised the specifications to give the contract, and thus commence the construction of the structure early in Spring. The memorial building and the more permanent structure will be begun at the same time. The first will cost $3,500,000, or $4,000,000, and the second, $1,500,000. Outside of that, is the machinery hall, which will be one of the greatest features of the exhibition, and which will cost $1,500,000. The demands for space made already are very great, so much so that our plans may not supply sufficient accommodation. I have no doubt from the industries which prevail here that the applications will be greater than any one contemplated. Beyond this we are to have the horticultural hall, $500,000, and the same amount for the preparation of the ground, the sewerage, &c., so that the whole sum of $10,000,000 will be required to perfect the preparations which we suppose the demands upon us will require. From all parts of Europe thousands will flock to the exposition, and in the States the relations which exist between each one will guarantee its success. One word as to the relations between New-York and Philadelphia. In my impression New-York will be more benefited by it than Philadelphia will. It is the great emporium of the country, the commercial capital of the nation, and no one who attends the exposition will fail to visit it. Mr Welsh concluded by saying that all they wanted was the assurance from them that they may with full confidence enter upon those contracts, having the support of the State of New-York and all the rest of the Union.

Mr. W. McKean next presented the views of the delegation. They were there, he said, to represent not Philadelphia, but the Centennial Board of Finance which had been created by act of Congress. The duty imposed upon the board was not a duty of their seeking, and the plan proposed in the act of Congress was not a plan which they had sketched. They were merely the ministers to carry out what had been ordered by the act of Congress, and the duty which they were so ordered to perform they were now before the Chamber of Commerce to discharge, just in the same way as some of them had been before the Board of Trade in the City of Boston two months ago. Mr. Welsh had referred to two acts of Congress, and possibly he himself would make his part of the story more clear if he spoke of the several acts of Congress which had reference to this matter. There were, in fact, three acts of the National Government at the back of this enterprise. The first of these was the act which created the Centennial Commission, consisting of ninety-four members, or two representatives from each of the States and Territories. These were appointed by the President of the United States upon the recommendation of the respective Governors of those States and Territories. They found when they got together they had a vast undertaking on hand—an event which was the grandest in the political history of the human race. It was an event which in itself amounted to a great undertaking, and it was marked in the act of Congress that it should be celebrated in a specific way. It was decided that it should be celebrated by an exposition of the arts, manufactures, and industries of this country in contrast with older nations—an exposition which was to exhibit the progress of the United States in the first hundred years of the independence of the country. That was what confronted those gentlemen when they came together, and for eighteen months they grappled with this vast undertaking without the aid of a dollar, and without any resource at their command except what had been contributed by a private corporation. Then they went to Congress, and that caused the creation of the Centennial Board of Finance. Congress said: "You must go to the people of the country for the money; they will contribute;" and it was to appeal to the people of this portion of the country that they were now before the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants of New-York. As soon as they felt that the payment of three and a half millions was assured, the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania notified the President of the United States that provision had been made to carry on the building. The President then, by public proclamation, announced that the exposition would be opened on the 19th April, 1876, and that it would remain open till the 19th October—the first date being the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and the latter the anniversary of the surrender of Yorktown. He came now in his remarks to what touched every people of New-York more nearly. When they came to consider that this exposition was to be an exposition of the progress of the country for the first hundred years of its existence as a nation, in all the arts, in all the manufactures and industries, and in all the processes which had made the country great among nations, it meant that the building in which they were about to commemorate this great event should be on a scale of colossal magnitude, such as no exposition had ever seen before in this or in any other country. This was what was meant by the progress of the United States in the first hundred years of its independence. Pennsylvania, it was often asserted, was the greatest manufacturing State in the Union, but they knew from unerring statistics, that the State of New-York manufactured more than the State of Pennsylvania. Now what space, he asked, would the State of New-York require for her great manufacturing industries in the exposition of 1876? Would as much space suffice her as the Empire of France occupied at the exhibition of Vienna, or as much as Great Britain occupied at Paris? He did not wish to speak in the language of hyperbole, but he was sure that the space which was occupied by those empires at Vienna and Paris would be insufficient for an adequate representation of the vast manufacturing industries of the great Empire State of America. When, he asked, was to furnish that space? He spoke now as a Philadelphian when he said that Philadelphia would provide ample space for New-York, if New-York only said that it ought to be done. But he knew that it was not in the manhood of the merchants of this City to say that this should be done—that Philadelphia should make this sacrifice. New-York, he contended, could not afford to be absent from that exposition, and could not fail to show on such a memorable occasion the great progress of a State which had accomplished larger results than any other State in the Union. They had no doubt that New-York would do this, and would encourage the enterprise by her presence and by her assistance. In the getting up of these great buildings they did not intend to seek after remarkable beauty of architecture, but they were to be essentially American, in the fact that they would be adapted to their uses. The scale upon which they were to be erected meant another thing besides money. It meant time, and this brought him to the last point which he would lay before the chamber, and through that body before the merchants of New-York. The newspapers of New-York had put this matter rightly. They had gone to the height of the issue. There was nothing more ripe upon this subject than the newspapers of the City of New-York. It was well said by some of them that the time had come. The members of the Centennial Board of Finance did not suggest to the people of New-York the mode in which they should take part in this matter, but they would see that the Board of Finance was placed in this position, that the moment the ground was ready to place a spade in it in March next, they should know what they could depend upon to justify them in the contracts which they might make. He knew that if New York only said she might be depended on for her proper proportion, there would be no difficulty in raising the money in Philadelphia. On the question of time, they would suggest, as delicately as possible to the people of New-York, that it was time that City should make some movement toward furthering the end in view.

Mr. Patterson said that they had come to New-York in performance of the duty imposed upon them, to confer with its merchants and citizens on a subject in which there was not a city in the United States that was not as deeply interested as Philadelphia. He regretted that there existed a popular apathy and indifference on this subject, and that there should exist also a misconception very injurious to the project. That misconception was that, although sanctioned by the General Government of the country, the enterprise was designed with a view to the aggrandizement of a single State. He trusted, however, that this misconception would be rectified, that the apathy and indifference would be removed, and that persons from all parts of the country would come forward to aid the project and participate in its benefits. In discharge of their duty, they came to ask the people of New-York for such interest and support as they were inclined to give. This should be regarded as a national enterprise, and not as local or partial. It would require, to conduct it to a successful issue, a removal of everything in the nature of apathy and indifference, and this should be succeeded by persistent and earnest work. This could be best done in the City of New-York. It seemed to him that the demands which they made on the people of New-York would be best helped forward by local organizations of influence and force; but of this they were themselves the best judge. The honor and dignity of the whole country was concerned in this matter, and the success of the enterprise would be distributed through the entire Union.

Mr. Wetherill said it seemed to him that New-York, as the leading manufacturing State of the Union, should be the first to lend its aid to an exposition of the manufacturing industries of the country. There was one difficulty that stood in their way, which the co-operation of New-York would effectually get rid of. For instance, when they went to New-England and presented their claims at Boston, they met with but a cold reception on the part of Boston, because New-York had not taken the initiative. Therefore, they pressed the matter very strongly before the Chamber of New-York, because if their representative men gave their co-operation, it would lighten the labors of the Board of Finance in the other parts of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt, one of the members of second commission appointed by the Government at the Vienna Exposition, was called upon by the Chairman, and briefly narrated his experience there. He said that he had met representatives there of every country, all of whom had mentioned to him their intention of coming to America to witness the Centennial celebration. He urged immediate action by the appointment of a committee who would be interested in the exposition when the time came.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles feared that the discussion of the matter had taken too low a range. It was not a question of dollars and cents; it was a question of honor—a question in which the honor of New-York and of the whole country was concerned. He deprecated anything in the nature of State jealousies, and urged that they should be all united in bringing this matter to a successful issue. There had been already eight great European expositions, and he was in hopes that the ninth would have been held in America, but the fact had transpired that it was the intention to hold it at Pesth, in Hungary. It behooved them, therefore, to be stirring, and to make their Centennial celebration a success.

Mr. Maunsell B. Field in a few remarks referred to the representation of the United States at some of the European exhibitions where the delegates themselves constituted the American contribution to the exhibition, and hoped to redeem the past in 1876.

He proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York respond with earnest cordiality to the appeal made to them by the Centennial Board of Finance in behalf of a centennial commemoration of the great act of American Independence, meaning to make in that commemoration an acknowledgment of their gratitude for a century of progressive prosperity.

Resolved, That this expression of sympathy is a clear disavowal of all local rivalry, and a recognition in its fullest and broadest sense of the national character of this great memorial celebration.

Resolved, That with the sanction of the Federal legislative and executive authorities for this celebration, we feel that all parts of our now united country are pledged to its success, and that this, the great Metropolis of the Union, has a clear duty to perform in furthering this end.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair and organized, who, under regulations hereafter to be prescribed, shall appeal to our fellow-citizens generally in order to secure a liberal and generous co-operation.

The meeting then adjourned, it being understood that the Chairman would appoint the committee at leisure.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY IN NEW-ROCHELLE.

Late yesterday, Mr. Charles Emmett, a young man residing with his uncle at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, called at the Police Central Office, in this City, and reported to Superintendent Matsell that an outrageous robbery had been committed by a band of bold robbers at the house of his uncle. The house is situated in the outskirts of the village, and the inmates are Mr. Richard J. Emmett, his wife, his nephew Charles, and two servants. During Monday night the house was entered by six men, all armed with revolvers, while the inmates were all in bed and fast asleep. The robbers first proceeded to the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, who, when aroused, found themselves surrounded by the robbers, who threatened them with instant death if they made any outcry or resistance. The couple were taken from their bed, their hands hand-cuffed behind their backs, and gags were thrust into their mouths. Being rendered helpless, they were left in their bedroom, while the robbers went to the rooms occupied by Charles Emmett and by the two servants. They handcuffed and gagged young Emmett and the servants in the same manner in which they had secured Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, and having thus prevented any interference from the inmates of the house, they proceeded to ransack the building from cellar to garret, and secured a large quantity of valuables. In the back parlor the robbers found a safe, and they succeeded in cutting a hole in the door of the safe large enough to admit a man's hand, and in this manner gained possession of a portion of its contents. The robbers remained in the house for upward of an hour, and after their departure young Emmett set about endeavoring to regain his liberty, and after severe exertion, succeeded in cramping his body up in such a position that he was enabled to slip the handcuffs under his feet, and brought his manacled hands in front of his chest. As he was the last one of the inmates handcuffed, the robbers had left the key of the handcuffs in the lock, and young Emmett, after several ineffectual attempts, succeeded in turning the key with his teeth and unlocking one of the handcuffs. To entirely free himself was then an easy task, and he at once set about releasing the rest of the inmates. He unlocked the handcuffs on the wrists of his aunt and the servants, and restored them to liberty. He next proceeded to unfasten the handcuffs with which his uncle's hands were secured. He succeeded without difficulty in unlocking one of the iron bracelets, but when he endeavored to unlock the other one the key broke in the lock, and all efforts to unfasten the handcuff proved unavailing. Mr. Emmett was therefore compelled to remain in doors during yesterday, with the handcuffs dangling from his right hand—a most unpleasant predicament. As soon as young Emmett had released the family he gave an alarm, and informed the local Police of what had occurred. The village was thoroughly searched, but the robbers had disappeared. During the afternoon he came to this City and reported the facts to Superintendent Matsell, and also borrowed from the Detective Office several handcuff keys with which to unlock the handcuff which, much against his will, remained in possession of his uncle. Inspector Dilks, of the Superintendent, Capt. Irving sent two of his officers to New-Rochelle to investigate the affair. It is believed that the thieves who effected this robbery are the same gang who committed an outrage of a similar nature in Catskill several weeks ago, and who have, during the past two months, been operating extensively among the suburban towns, entering and rifling private dwellings and stores. They are believed to hail from this City, and to take refuge here after committing their depredations. The amount of property obtained by the thieves is not known, and cannot be ascertained until the safe is opened, which cannot be done in its present condition, as the thieves smashed the lock in their efforts to force the safe open. It is believed, however, that the money, jewelry, silverware, and other articles of value secured by the thieves will amount to several thousand dollars. No arrests have been made by the Police in this City, and none have been reported as having been made in New-Rochelle. Young Emmett says that he can identify the robbers if arrested, as they were not disguised in any manner, nor did they appear at all anxious to conceal their faces.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday:

Claims paid, number of warrants 116, amounting to $299,674 59; pay-rolls, number of warrants ninety-three, amounting to $132,273 51; total, $431,948 03.

Receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $17,708 32; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $8,714 44; collection of assessments and interest, $3,004 29; market rents and fees, $1,558 85; water rents

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF THE NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND; ITS CAUSES AND ITS RESULTS. By Edward A. Freeman, M. A., Hon. D. C. L., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Revised American Edition. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; by Macmillan & Co. New-York. 1870.

The early history of England is the early history of the American people—of their religion, their language, and their laws. The full bearing of American institutions, their origin and their nature, cannot be understood without a knowledge of that history, and hence its great importance to American citizens. But a correct understanding of what is meant by the early history of England is not sufficiently general. It has been and still is too much the custom to begin an examination of it at the accession of William of Normandy, and to be content with a brief summary of all events to the period preceding that as far back as the landing of Cæsar. In this way the most important and, in many respects, the most interesting portion of the history is lost; the most interesting, because it contains the details of the progressive growth of the dominant race of the present and probably of the future, and the most important, because without it it is quite impossible to arrive at a proper appreciation of existing institutions.

The history of the period before the Norman conquest differs from that of the time which comes after it in one essential particular. To attain a sufficient knowledge of the latter, we must have recourse to many writers. The more nearly historical events approach in date to the present, the more difficult it becomes to depend upon the work of any single historian. Hence neither Lingard, nor Hume, nor Macaulay, nor Brodie, nor Mahon, nor any individual writer, will alone satisfy the honest inquirer after the history of any portion of the later centuries. But when we go back 1,900 years, and limit the investigation to a point that is still 700 years in the past, it is much more easy to find an immaterial record. The only difficulty that then presents itself is the scarcity of material, or the labor of hunting it up. But as soon as any one sufficiently qualified by scholarly attainments and painstaking habits of research undertakes the task, we may accept his work as authoritative and trustworthy so far as the means can be had to make it so. Mr. Freeman possesses these qualifications to an eminent degree, and the result in the present instance is a work that must long remain a standard authority on the times of which it treats. There is nothing at all equivalent to it, although there are several recent books which may be examined in connection with it, and some of which the author has frequent occasion to mention.

Mr. Freeman insists, with great reason, that the Norman conquest is the turning-point and not the beginning of English history. He regards it as equaled in importance by no other event except the introduction of Christianity, but it cannot be understood without some knowledge of the earlier history of the Celt and the Roman. For there was no displacement of the nation, no overthrow of the constitution, no absorption of the people by a new race; on the contrary, William claimed to inherit the rights of preceding Kings as their lawful successor; he professed to govern by their laws; and ultimately, and before very long, too, the Normans, who inherited the same blood as the English, and who must not be mistaken for Celts, were, as it were, submerged under the more powerful spirit of the English race. The most important of the formal changes in legislation, in language, in the system of government, and in the tenure of lands, were no immediate consequences of the conquest; no more innovations of the reign of William. They were the gradual developments of later times, and only attained a definite shape under his great-grandson, Henry. William found in the Island of Britain, as can be found now, three peoples speaking three languages. But he found also one nation, exhibiting in its laws, its language, its national character the most essential of the features which it still retains. Into that nation his own dynasty and his own followers were gradually absorbed. The conquered did not become Normans, but the conquerors did become Englishmen.

Mr. Freeman accepts the theory as at least possible that some of the tribes which Cæsar found in Britain were of Teutonic origin; but he more expressly states that the Teutonic inroads chiefly began in the fourth century, and not in the fifth, as is often stated. He uses the term Saxon only in its correct sense, to express one only of those Teutonic tribes, since it was never used by the people themselves to express the whole nation, which, although rarely called Anglo Saxon, was more commonly "Angle" or "English." The reason why the term "Saxon" is still retained by the Celts of Ireland follows from the fact that the Saxon name became familiar to the inhabitants of Britain earlier than the Anglian name, through the earliest invasions by Saxon pirates. There is no such connection, as is often supposed, between the modern German and the modern Englishman. The tribes who crossed into Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries were of Low Dutch stock, speaking essentially the Low Dutch language; and modern English is still a Low Dutch language "with a very small Welsh and a very large Romance infusion into its vocabulary." In all other countries which the same or kindred tribes invaded, they gradually learned to speak some form, however corrupt, of the language of Rome; and they respected the laws and the arts of Rome, and by degrees became converted to her religion. But in England they retained their language and the heathen religion of their forefathers. They were not turned to accept the religion of the country, and even when they embraced Christianity they were converted not by persons whom they found in the island, but by a special mission from the common ecclesiastical centre. Modern English Episcopal divisions are not as in Gaul a heritage of Roman times, but they correspond with the boundaries of ancient English principalities. The English wiped out everything Celtic and everything Roman as thoroughly as everything Roman was wiped out of Africa by the Saracen conquerors of Carthage. "But," remarks Mr. Freeman, "we may be thankful for the barbarism and ferocity of our forefathers. Had we stayed in our earlier land we should have remained undistinguished from the mass of our Low Dutch kinsfolk. Had we conquered and settled only as Goths and Burgundians conquered and settled, we should be simply one more member of the great family of the Romance nations. Had we been a colony sent forth after the mother country had attained to any degree of civilization, we might have been lost like the Normans in Sicily or the Franks in Palestine. As it was, we were a colony sent forth while our race was still in a state of healthy barbarism. We won a country for ourselves, and we grew up a new people in a new land, bringing with us ideas and principles common to us and the rest of the race, but not bringing with us any of the theories and prejudices which have been the bane of later colonization. Severed from the old stock, and kept aloof from intermixture with any other, we ceased to be Germans, and we did not become Britons or Romans. In our new country we developed a new system for ourselves, partly by purely native growth, partly by independent intercourse with the common centre of civilization."

Mr. Freeman says nothing of the theory very unnecessarily and insufficiently stated by some writers, that the Jutes were only a native tribe, occupying the Isle of Wight and immediately contiguous coast. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes were allied tribes from the opposite coast of the continent, some say west of the Elbe; but Mr. Freeman thinks that some, at least, may have come from as far as the south-western portion of Denmark. The Angle gave his name to the new nation, and the Saxon his royal dynasty while the Jute not only was the first to lead the way to permanent settlement, but he also supplied the ecclesiastical centre from which Christianity spread over the land. "If Wessex boasted of the royal capital of Winchester, Kent boasted no less proudly of the spiritual metropolis of Canterbury."

The elaborate narrative of the origin and growth of the English nation, taken in connection with the changes it underwent, the distinctions that characterized it, the laws and institutions that prevailed and grew, is undertaken by Mr. Freeman with extreme perspicuity and thoroughness, in order to place before the reader the true condition of the people at the time of the Norman invasion. He pursues a similar course with the Normans, also, who, although they were sprung from the same stock which grew into Englishmen in England, had become Frenchmen in Gaul. The reasons for this difference are traced with much clearness, and form an interesting discussion, which has never been hitherto treated with the earnestness it deserved. Pursuing the history closely, it will be found in many cases to sweep away prejudices and opinions that have become too deeply rooted through repetition in popular history. Other points are presented in an entirely new light. Some are introduced prominently for the first time, and in every case there is furnished sufficient evidence of authority. Up to the eleventh century the histories of the two nations are given separately. From that period they become intermingled, and the story is told more in detail.

The period of the actual conquest and its immediate causes, the reigns of Edward, of Harold, and of William, occupy the centre portion or main body of the work. The character of the Norman Government is shown in the reigns of William's sons, the line between English and Norman then grows less distinct, and when the time comes that they have to unite against the threatened fresh inroads of foreigners, the union of the two once more becomes complete. The Dane or the Saxon who, stopping in Gaul, had become French, unites with the Dane or the Saxon who, stopping in Britain, had become English; and one race, that which has come down to the present, was the result. Under John and Henry the history of England was a history of the struggle between natives of the land, of whatever race, and the foreign favorites who devoured the substance of both. During this struggle old English liberties are won back in another form and the modern constitution begins. "At last, in the person of the great Edward, the work of reconstruction is completed. Norman and Englishman became one under the best and greatest of the later Kings, and England finally assumed those constitutional forms which, with mere changes of detail," she has herself preserved uninterrupted, and with modifications has passed on to her colonies. With this reign Mr. Freeman's work closes, merging toward the end from a purely historical narrative into a discussion of the permanent results of the conquest on the laws, the language, the arts, and the social condition of the country.

Following the example set by Kemble and others, Mr. Freeman employs the genuine spelling of old English names, which, as he says, in their ordinary modern shape, are a "mere chaos of French and Latin corruptions, following no principle of any kind." Thus we have Eadward, Eadric, Ælfred, and other similar forms in use at the time, but changed in the later periods, in conformity with the changes that ensued in the post-Norman days. Throughout the whole work, and down to the minutest detail, there is, in fact, an evident anxiety to secure truth and accuracy. Further than this—and different, probably, from what might have been expected—Mr. Freeman has produced a work that will be hardly more remarkable for its great historical value than for its originality in character and matter. The importance and merit of *Domesday Book* were never before so distinctly exhibited. Facts which have hitherto escaped observation are brought forward and made to appear in a totally new light, assuming a significance that they were never known to possess. Material is gathered from every possibly available source. The smallest items are stored and estimated, and the whole have been worked and woven with such consummate skill that the author of this history must henceforth take rank among the greatest of England's historians. We are not sure that the qualities he has displayed can all be found so fully developed in any other writer. He has consummate genius for literary effect; his descriptive powers are brilliant, his patience unbounded, and his strict regard for accuracy has certainly not been surpassed by any previous historical writer. Drawing upon an immense store of information, which must have been accumulated only with untiring industry, he appears to have been acting all through his work under an impulse of enthusiasm. A tone of fervid eloquence runs through every page, and, added to a naturally agreeable style, results in the production of one of the most pleasant books lately produced, as it is also one of the most perfect histories that can be found in the whole field of English literature.

MY KALULU, PRINCE, KING, AND SLAVE. A Story of Central Africa. By HENRY M. STANLEY, author of "How I Found Livingstone." With illustrations. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

Mr. Stanley's account of his search for Livingstone was one of the best books of African travel ever published, and with true journalistic tact he here turns to account the knowledge which he acquired in the course of his explorations by presenting us with a fresh, breezy, stirring story for youths, interesting in itself and full of information regarding life in the interior of the continent in which its scenes are laid. The title of the story is musical and taking. Kalulu was the little negro whom Mr. Stanley brought back with him from Africa, and by giving his name to the book Mr. Stanley connects the volume with the achievement which gained him personally so much éclat. The Kalulu of the story, however, is the son of an African King, and the friendship which springs up between him and Selim, the son of an Arab chief from Zanzibar, who is thrown into his company in consequence of the capture of his father's caravan, furnishes the plot of this narrative. The story is, in the main, fictitious, but it has a basis of fact, and every incident, Mr. Stanley assures us, comes within the limits of the possible. The fight between the Arabs of the caravan and the Watuta is a thrilling episode, vigorously described. Then with elephant hunting, lion shooting, crocodile fighting, and the innumerable incidents Kalulu and Selim encounter, we have as stirring a story for youths as the most exacting could desire. Besides all this, the illustrations are as full of life as the text, and they are both numerous and well executed, while the characteristic and striking design upon the cover of the book is enough of itself to captivate the fancy of any reader who has not passed the age when a hint at thrilling adventure has power to stir the blood and excite curiosity.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, the Rollwagen disputed will case was again brought up for hearing. The two subscribing witnesses to the will were examined to show that the deceased perfectly understood the nature of the contents of the will when he signed it, and that he, although very weak at the time, requested them in a low voice to affix their signatures as witnesses. The case was adjourned until to-day.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union..c.	71⅞	1000 Lake Shore.....	74½
2000 do.....	71⅝	100 do.....	74⅝
50 do.....	72	400 do.....	74⅜
1500 do.....	71⅜	300 do.....s3.	74¼
500 do.....s3.	71⅜	200 do.....	74⅜
100 do.....b3.	71⅞	200 Union Pacific.....	30⅛
900 do.....	71⅞	200 do.....	30
1000 do.....	71⅜	300 do.....	29⅞
800 do.....c.	71⅜	800 do.....s3.	29⅜
700 do.....	71⅝	100 do.....	29⅜
400 do.....	71½	100 do.....b3.	29⅞
1900 do.....	71⅜	400 do.....	29⅜
1000 do.....	71⅞	500 Boston, H. & R...	2⅞
200 Ohio & Miss.....	29¼	100 Northwestern.....	54⅜
100 do.....	29⅛	100 do.....	54½
100 do.....	29	100 do.....b3.	54½
100 do.....b3.	29	100 do.....c.	54⅜
200 Pacific Mail.....	39¾	100 do.....	55
300 do.....	39⅞	300 do.....	54
200 do.....	37	300 C., C. & I. C.....	26½
400 do.....c.	37⅛	100 do.....	26⅜
3100 do.....	37¼	100 do.....s3.	48⅜
100 do.....b3.	37	400 do.....	26⅜
100 do.....	37⅜	300 do.....	26
400 do.....	37½	1200 do.....	48⅜
100 Bost., H. & E.b. c.	3	1200 do.....	48¾
10 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c.	39	50 do.....b3.	48⅝
200 do.....	39⅜	50 P., Ft.W.&C.,G.b.c.	90
1300 do.....	39⅝	10 Han. & St. Jo.....	20¼
300 do.....	39⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.b.c.	29
100 do.....b3.	39⅞	100 do.....	29⅛
400 do.....	39⅞	100 do.....s3.	29
200 do.....s3.	39⅞	100 do.....	29
300 do.....	39⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.s3.	26⅜
100 do.....s3.	39⅜	100 do.....	26⅜
200 Alton & T. H.....	14⅜	500 do.....	26½
100 Alt. & T.H. Pf.b.c.	34⅞	100 do.....b3.	26⅜
15 Rens. & Sar.....	99½	100 do.....s3.	26⅛
100 do.....	99		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 Western Union.....	72	100 St. Paul.....	39⅜
100 do.....c.	72	200 do.....	39⅜
200 do.....	72⅛	300 St. Paul Pf.....	62¾
200 do.....	72	100 Bos., H. & E.....	2⅞
600 do.....	71⅞	10 N. Y., N. H. & H...	122
200 do.....	71⅞	200 Han. & Jo.....	20
200 do.....	71⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.....	44⅞
1200 do.....	71⅜	500 do.....	44
100 Pacific Mail.....	37¾	100 do.....s3.	43⅞
100 do.....	38	500 do.....	44¼
1100 Union Pacific.....	30⅛	800 do.....	43⅞
200 do.....	30	100 do.....b3.	43⅝
2100 do.....	30	100 do.....b3.	43⅜
100 do.....b3.	30	200 Ohio & Miss.....	29
100 Lake Shore.....	74⅝	100 do.....b3.	29⅛
200 do.....b3.	75	300 do.....	29⅜
400 do.....	74	100 do.....b3.	29
100 do.....	74⅞	100 do.....	29
100 do.....b3.	74⅞	100 do.....b30.	29⅜
100 do.....	74⅜	900 C., C. & I. C.....	29¾
500 do.....	74⅜	200 do.....s3.	26¾
400 do.....	74⅜	400 do.....b3.	26¾
100 do.....	74⅜	400 Atlantic & Pac....	12¾
100 North-western.....	54¼	100 do.....	12¾
100 Rock Island.....	97½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.12.....	115⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....	117⅝
10,000 do.....	115⅜	2,000 do.....c.	118
5,000 do.....b.	115⅜	50,000 do.....b. c.	118
15,000 U. S. 6s, R.'81.	115¼	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.....b. c.	107⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....	113	40,000 do.....	111
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....	117	1,000 do.....	110⅛
		50,000 U. S. 5s, C.,'81.	111

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Ten. 6s, new..	81	400 Mil. & St. Paul.b.c.	39⅜
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83..	91	100 do.....	39⅝
1,000 Del. & Hud.....	103	300 do.....s3.	39⅝
2,000 Mich. So. 2d....	95	200 do.....b3.	39⅜
2,000 C., P. & A., old.	90¼	400 do.....	39⅜
2,000 U. Pac. 1st....	84⅜	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.b.c.	95⅜
4,000 U. Pac. Gold bds....	96⅜	100 do.....	95¼
2,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	70¼	200 do.....	95⅜
500 N. J. Cen. 2d..	100	200 do.....b3.	95¾
9,000 O. & M. C. S. F.	90¼	100 do.....	95¾
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d..	71⅞	200 Tol., L. S. & M. S.b.c.s3.	74⅛
5,000 do.....b3.	100	200 do.....	74⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10.	94	100 do.....	74⅛
7,000 Tol., Peo. & W. 1st, W. F.....	70	400 do.....b3.	74⅛
500 Fourth Nat. B'k..	100	100 do.....	74⅛
100 M. L. & M'g Co....	73⅛	500 do.....	74⅜
25 Wells-Fargo Exp. bel. calls.....c.	72	100 Chi. & N. W...b. c.	64
50 do. calls.....c.	72⅜	100 do.....	64¼
50 Am. Exp...b. c.s5.	57	200 do.....	64⅝
100 Chi. & R. I....b. c.	97	100 do.....c.	64¼
200 West. U. Tel..b. c.	71⅞	40 Union Pacific.b. c.	30
300 do.....	71¼	200 do.....	29⅝
1400 do.....	71⅜	1300 do.....	29¾
1700 do.....	71	1700 do.....	30
2900 do.....	71⅛	500 do.....	30⅛
315 do.....	71¼	600 do.....	30
800 do.....	71⅝	400 do.....	30⅛
100 do.....c.	71⅜	300 do.....c.	30⅛
1100 do.....	71⅜	1200 do.....	30
400 do.....	71⅝	300 do.....	30
200 do.....	71⅝	400 Tol. & Wab...b. c.	43⅝
400 do.....c.	71⅝	100 do.....	43¼
3100 do.....	71¾	100 do.....s3.	43⅜
100 do.....b3.	71⅞	400 do.....	43⅝
100 do.....	71⅞	800 do.....c.	43⅝
400 do.....	72	1200 do.....	43⅝
100 Bost., H. & E.b. c.	3	1200 do.....	43¾
10 Pac. M. S.S.Co.b.c.	39	50 do.....b3.	43⅝
200 do.....	39⅜	50 P., Ft.W. & C., G.b.c.	90
1300 do.....	39⅝	10 Han. & St. Jo.....	20¼
300 do.....	39⅞	200 Ohio & Miss.b.c.	29
100 do.....b3.	39⅞	100 do.....	29⅛
400 do.....	39⅞	100 do.....s3.	29
300 do.....	39⅜	100 do.....	29
100 do.....b3.	39⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.s3.	26⅜
200 Alton & T. H.....	14⅜	500 do.....	26½
100 Alt. & T.H. Pf.b.c.	34⅞	100 do.....b3.	26⅜
15 Rens. & Sar.....	99½	100 do.....s3.	26⅛
100 do.....	99		

SECOND BOARD—12:30 P. M.

400 Western Union.....	72	100 St. Paul.....	39⅜
100 do.....c.	72	200 do.....	39⅜
200 do.....	72⅛	300 St. Paul Pf.....	62¾
200 do.....	72	100 Bos., H. & E.....	2⅞
600 do.....	71⅞	10 N. Y., N. H. & H...	122
200 do.....	71⅞	200 Han. & Jo.....	20
200 do.....	71⅝	100 Tol. & Wab.....	44⅞
1200 do.....	71⅜	500 do.....	44
100 Pacific Mail.....	37¾	100 do.....	43⅞
100 do.....	38	500 do.....	44¼
1100 Union Pacific.....	30⅛	800 do.....	43⅞
200 do.....	30	100 do.....b3.	43⅝
2100 do.....	30	100 do.....b3.	43⅜
100 do.....b3.	30	200 Ohio & Miss.....	29
100 Lake Shore.....	74⅝	100 do.....b3.	29⅛
200 do.....b3.	75	300 do.....	29⅜
400 do.....	74	100 do.....b3.	29
100 do.....	74⅞	100 do.....	29
100 do.....b3.	74⅞	100 do.....b30.	29⅜
100 do.....	74⅜	900 C., C. & I. C.....	29¾
500 do.....	74⅜	200 do.....s3.	26¾
400 do.....	74⅜	400 do.....b3.	26¾
100 do.....	74⅜	400 Atlantic & Pac....	12¾
100 North-western.....	54¼	100 do.....	12¾
100 Rock Island.....	97½		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.....b. c.	115¼	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c.	114½
5,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.....c.	115½	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...b. c.	117¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.....	113	3,500 do.....	117⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.....	114⅜	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....	117⅝
		1,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.	112¼

SECOND BOARD—2:15 P. M.

$2,000 Mo, State 6s..	93	200 L. S. & M. So.b. c.	74⅜
6,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.	96	100 do.....	74⅝
3,000 U. Pac. 1st M..	85	400 do.....	74⅜
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G.	74¼	200 do.....	74⅝
1,000 U. P. 10s Inc.	70	50 Panama..... b. c.	99
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div....	85⅛	10 do..... b. c.	100
1,000 O. & M. Con. B.	90	3000 Union Pac..b. c.	30⅛
1,000 Tol., P. & War., East. Div....	70	400 do.....	30¼
1,000 T. & W. 2d M. b. c.	86	100 do.....b3.	30⅜
100 Cons. Coal of Md.	49½	20 N. J. Central.....	100¾
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	95¾	100 do.....	100¾
100 Erie Railway Pf..	71	50 do.....b. c.	101
200 West. U. Tel..b. c.	71⅞	100 Tol., Wab. & W. b. c.	43⅝
200 do.....	72	100 do.....b3.	43⅞
300 do.....	72⅛	100 do.....	43⅝
1200 do.....	72¼	400 do.....	43⅞
400 do.....	72⅜	1200 do.....	43⅝
200 do.....	72	100 do.....s3.	43⅝
1100 do.....	72⅛	100 C., C. & I. C.b. c.b3.	26¼
100 do.....s3.	72⅛	100 do.....	26⅜
100 Pac. M. S.S. Co.b. c.	37⅛	100 B., H. & E...b. c.c.	2¾
100 do.....	37⅜	200 Alton & T. H.....	15⅜
17 Harlem.....b. c.	119	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	29⅛
5 Mich. Central.....	74½	300 do.....	29
100 Chi. & N. W...b. c.	64⅝	100 do.....b3.	29¼
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c.	08¾	400 Atlan. & P. Pf.b.c.	12¾
100 Mil. & St. P...b. c.	39⅝	100 St. L. K. C. & N. Pf.	29

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Union....	72⅛	100 Panama.....b15.	100
500 do.....	72⅜	100 Northwestern.....	54⅜
200 do.....	72⅛	1200 Union Pacific.....	30⅜
200 do.....	72⅜	100 do.....	30⅜
600 do.....	72⅛	600 do.....	30⅜
1500 do.....	72	1400 do.....	30
400 do.....	71⅞	50 Rock Island.....	97¼
100 do.....s3.	71⅞	100 do.....	97⅛
1600 do.....	71⅞	593 St. Paul.....	39½
800 N. Y. C. & Hud....	95¾	100 St. Paul Pref.....	62¾
100 Pacific Mail....b3.	37⅝	50 Del., Lack & W...	101¾
500 do.....	37⅛	100 Boston, H. & E...	2⅞
500 do.....	37⅜	100 Toledo & Wab....	43
200 do.....	37	100 do.....	43⅛
200 do.....	36⅞	100 do.....	43⅜
200 do.....	37	100 do.....	43⅝
200 do.....s3.	37⅛	100 do.....	43⅜
200 do.....	36⅝	100 do.....	43⅝
100 Lake Shore.....	74⅞	200 do.....	43⅜
500 do.....b3.	75	10 N. Y., N. H. & H...	122
100 do.....	74⅞	100 do.....s30.	29¼
100 do.....s3.	74⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.....	26¾
200 do.....	74⅝		

TUESDAY, Dec. 23—P. M.

Business in Wall street fell off to-day to real Holiday dullness. The transactions at the First Board of the Stock Exchange were the lightest of the season, and the speculative interest in the market seemed in suspense to await the developments of the New Year. Yet it is by no means certain that this indifference will continue through the Holidays, as prices on the Share list leave off moderately firm, after fluctuations varying on Western Telegraph about 1 ₱ cent., and on the Railroads ½@¾ ₱ cent., through the comparatively moderate business of the day. The Public Funds were firm on the 5-20s of 1867, and at the full rates of Monday on other descriptions. The transactions in the Railroad Bonds were of a retail investment character.

Gold and Exchange are quite as dull as Stocks. The sales of Gold indicate weakness on the *Bull* movement. They touched 109⅜ ₱ cent., but subsequently returned to 110¼ ₱ cent. The weakness is ascribed to the free supply of Exchange making here, and at the South against Cotton. It is stated that a single Banking House drew last week, or were prepared to draw against about 50,000 bales for Manchester, Liverpool, and Continental account. This and other firms have been sending of late large remittances of Greenbacks and Bank Notes to the South to pay for Cotton to be shipped direct to Liverpool.

Closing Quotations—DEC. 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s.....	111	111
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	114½	114½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	117¾	117⅞
American Gold.....	110⅜	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days.....	108½	108¼
New-York Central and Hudson.	95½	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island.....	98	97½
Pacific Mail.....	36¾	36⅞
St. Paul Common.....	39¾	39½
Ohio and Mississippi.....	29⅛	29¼
Western Union.....	71⅝	72
Erie.....	44	44
Union Pacific.....	30	30
Lake Shore.....	74⅜	74⅝
Toledo and Wabash.....	43½	43½
Harlem.....	119	117½
North-west.....	54¼	54¼
North-west Preferred.....	68½	68½
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	26⅜	26½
Adams Express.....	91½	92
U. S. Express.....	67½	67½
Wells-Fargo Express.....	72¼	73
American Express.....	57½	57½
Delaware and Lackawanna....	101¾	102
Central New-Jersey.....	101½	101
Panama.....	100	100
St. Paul Preferred.....	61½	62¼
Atlantic and Pacific.....	11	12¾

The following are the prices of the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81.....	115½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65..	117⅛
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81....	119	5-20 reg., '67.....	113¾
5-20 reg., '62.....	112	5-20 coup., '67.....	117⅞
5-20 coup., '62.....	113	5-20 reg., '68.....	113¾
5-20 reg., '64.....	112	5-20 coup., '68.....	117⅜
5-20 coup., '64.....	114	10-40 reg.....	110
5-20 reg., '65.....	112	10-40 coup.....	111⅜
5-20 coup., '65.....	114½	5s, coup., '81.....	110⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65..	112⅝	6s, currency.....	112¼

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...	91	H. & St. Jos. 8s, con.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...	87	D., L. & W. 1st.....	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..	85	D., L. & W. 1st.....	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub...	85	D., L. & W. 7s, con..	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d.....	86
N. Y. C. 7s, Con. '76.	102	T. & W. cons. conv.	74½
Erie 1st Ex.....	101	Gt. West. 2d, '93....	73
Erie 3d 7s, '83.....	96	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	83
Long Dock Bonds...	36¾	Chi., R. I. & Pac....	104½
Hud. R. 3d, '75....	99	N. J. Cen. 1st, new..	104¼
H. C. M. & S. F. 6s..	98	N. J. So. 1st 7s.....	35
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82..	108	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..	105
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	109¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...	100½
M. S. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.....	94¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...	92
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ ct.	100½	Clev. & P. C. & S. F...	90
Clev. & Tol. S. F....	101	Clev. & P. 4th.....	88
C., P. & A. old bds..	90	Chi. & Alt. 1st.....	104
C., P. & A. new bds..	91	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	91½
Det. Mon. & Tol. bds.	96	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90
Buf. & Erie new bds.	90	St. L. & I. M. 1st....	95½
L. Shore Div. bds....	90	St. L. & I. M. 2d....	75
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	89	M. & St. P. 1st, 7-10.	92
Cen. Pac. Gold bds...	96⅜	M. & St. P. 1st, L'd. C.	90
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds..	100	M. & St. P. 1st, M. L. & D.	80
Un. Pac. 1st bds.....	84½	Chi. & Mil. 1st.....	93
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s....	74¼	C., C. & I. 2d.....	61
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s....	70	T., P. & W., E. D...	70
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.	103⅜	T., P. & W., D.....	68
North Mo. 1st.....	89	N. Y., N. H. & H....	98
Chi. & N. W. 1st F...	100½	B., H. & Erie 1st....	97½
C. & N. W. Int. bds..	92½	C. P. & Minn. 1st....	73¼
C. & N. W. 1st.. t.	98½	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	50
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	90		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 23.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old.....	95¼	.....
City 6s, New.....	101	101¼
Camden and Amboy.....	118	118½
Pennsylvania Central.....	92½	92¾
Reading.....	111¼	111¾
Lehigh Valley.....	57¼	ex div.
Catawissa Preferred.....	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie.....	24¼	24½
Lehigh Navigation.....	40¼	40⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan.....	90¼	90½

The following is the official return of estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company, commencing Oct. 1, 1873:

	1873.	1872.
Week ending Dec. 15 (7 days)...	$454,915	$472,629
Previously reported.....	3,816,431	3,852,454
Total earnings since Oct. 1..	$4,271,346	$4,325,123

The Citizens' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The Mechanics' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

In the Philadelphia market to-day Pennsylvania Railroad advanced to 92¼@92¾; Lehigh quoted 80½@81, and Reading 111½@113¼ ₱ cent.

The receipts of Cotton at all the ports the past two days amount to 87,000 bales, against 64,600 bales the first two days of last week, when the aggregate of the week reached the large figure of 195,000 bales. According to the Cotton Exchange report the Crop receipts are

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 24, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Les Huguenots, (Italian Opera)—Mme. Nilsson, Signor Campanini.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A Man of Honor—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—Parricide—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Kit, the Arkansas Traveler—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Woman in White—Mr. Wybert Reeve, Miss Helen Tracy.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Children in the Wood—The Vokes troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Gabriel Grub—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

THE RINK.—Barnum's Museum, Menagerie, and Circus. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—The Wicked World—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. W. Lennox.

STEINWAY HALL.—Piano Concert by Blind Tom.

ROBINSON HALL.—Magic Indian Box Trick—By Prof. Harts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is now thought that there must be a special election in the Twenty-first District to fill the place of Genet in the Assembly. So if any thief is anxious for a seat, now is his time to come forward. The majority of voters in the Twenty-first District are not particular to a shade. They knew precisely what Genet was when they elected him six weeks ago—all the facts were before them, and Genet was actually under indictment at the time. It is a pity that some Act analogous to the disfranchisement of rotten boroughs in England cannot be put in force for the benefit of the Twenty-first Assembly District; but as that is impossible, the voters of that district will have another opportunity of exhibiting their intelligence as free citizens. Why don't they take Reddy the Blacksmith this time?

The *Sun* gives a hard rap to sundry and divers persons whose names are not mentioned, but who are pretty well known to the privileged spectators who stand behind the scenes. It calls for the punishment of the legislators who assisted to put the Tweed gang into power, and who kept it there, and it also mentions that if the "chiefs of the lobby" were carefully hunted, up there would be a great scare in the Counties of Oneida and Albany, "and a shaking in some shoes, even in New-York and Brooklyn." Is there anybody ready to make the necessary revelations? Tweed could do it—and perhaps when Mr. Thurlow Weed had a long interview with him in the Penitentiary the other day, he managed to get at some of the facts. Pretty little stories these two knowing ones between them could tell—no offense to Mr. Weed.

It is amusing to read in the papers of the "probability" of Genet's capture. The Police are on the track—they have a clue, &c., &c. When were the Police ever known to catch a felon who had once escaped? Sharkey stole away from under their very noses, and everybody knew that he would never be retaken. Genet was well known to all the detectives, but who supposes that they will find him? They don't do business in that way. Their business is to let thieves escape, and go halves in the booty. Under Matsell and Charlick, the Police have become more inefficient than ever. The men who compose the regular force—not the detectives—often mean to do their duty; but what can be expected of them when they serve under a retailer of obscene literature, a disreputable politician, and the President of swindling banks?

Superintendent Matsell appears to treat the escape of Genet as a very praiseworthy action. He told a reporter of the *Buchu Herald* that he always thought Genet would run. "It is only a manifestation of the human nature that is in the breast of every same man." Philosophical policeman! Why did he not take a little trouble to prevent Genet's escape, since he knew all about it beforehand? And is it not true that Oliver Charlick was on one of Genet's bonds—we forget exactly which one? They are a pretty set, take them altogether.

Is it not quite time that the Police took vigorous measures to check the practice of reckless driving in our streets? The stage-drivers are nearly always running over somebody or other, and when they are standing still they contrive to make the road fairly impassable. They congregate round our theatres at night in such a way as that no other vehicles can get by. There are particularly dangerous crossings—like that at the junction of Fifth avenue and Broadway at Twenty-third street—which ladies and children can only traverse at the peril of their lives. The policemen stationed there do their best to render assistance, but fast drivers often disregard even their authority. Why are they not summoned and taken before a Magistrate? Yesterday a lady was nearly run over in front of Stewart's, while a policeman was leading her across. The officer was not to blame, except for not arresting the driver. Until a few examples are made of the ruffians who now use the thoroughfares as if the public had no right to be in them, we must expect to hear of people being killed or maimed every day.

This is the way to put a stop to the infamous traffic in obscene literature. We take the report from the *Pall Mall Gazette:*

"At the Bow Street Police Court, John Wilton, alias Andrew White, aged fifty-four, describing himself as a builder, was charged with selling indecent books and photographs, and with having in his possession a large number of similar books and photographs for the purposes of sale. The prosecution was by the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the Judge (Mr. Serjeant Cox) said he would endeavor by the severity of his sentence to put a stop to so infamous a trade. The sentence upon the prisoner was to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for eighteen months, to pay a fine of £200, and to be imprisoned until such fine was paid. The report states that the prisoner appeared astounded at the sentence."

We wish some of the rascals who are engaged in this traffic here could be "astounded" in the same manner. We should like to see a few of them fall into the hands of Recorder Hackett. Perhaps some of the street bookstall keepers would soon have to decamp, and the *Buchu Herald*, with its personal advertisements and "medical" obscenities, would not get off scot free. If the laws were only put in force, the country would soon cease to be flooded with the disgusting publications which are constantly offered for sale in this City.

People have no objection to be amused in Christmas week, and the managers of our theatres are doing their best to satisfy them. Mr. Strakosch will give three or four nights of opera, and he ought to be liberally patronized. His entertainments are without a fault, and his enterprise alone would entitle him to a generous support. Mr. Wallack has spent some thousands of dollars in producing a new play by Mr. Boucicault, and Mr. Daly provides a splendid pantomime for the children at the Grand Opera-house, and a very interesting play for the old folks at his new theatre. The critics are not quite satisfied with the latter production; but when *are* they satisfied? Something is always wrong in their eyes. Mr. Daly is, at least, never lazy and never dull. At the Union Square Theatre, the Olympic, Niblo's, and many other places of amusement the managers are doing all they can to attract the public, and if they do not make money it is not their own faults. There has seldom been a season of greater activity in theatrical circles.

Sir George B. Airey, the Astronomer Royal of England, in his recent anniversary address to the Royal Society, has drawn attention to the last report of Mr. Daniel Draper, the Director of the Meteorological Observatory in the New-York Central Park, to the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks. He mentions among the important contributions to the advancement of science this year, that this report "has traced the courses of rectilinear waves of cold and of storm across the United States. It has also shown that wind storms are propagated from the shores of the United States to the shores of Britain, and that in eighty-six predictions of storms to occur on the British coast, only three were failures." It is very pleasant to find that the Park is not only ministering to the pleasures of our people, but also, in the opinion of the highest scientific authorities in the world, is aiding in the advancement of knowledge.

The Bishops of France have a curious notion of their mission as the ministers of the Prince of Peace. Their recent pastorals have, in several instances, been so bitterly hostile to Germany, that, as the cable informs us this morning, that Government has made complaint to France. Much of the blind hatred of Germany, which led to the war of 1870, was planted and nourished by the clergy, and this was shown especially in the aristocratic classes. Yet the aristocracy, though ready to fight, was not willing to learn to fight. "It were better," it was said, according to a letter of Merimee, in 1867, "to leave such vulgar methods to the Prussians." The two chief products of the clerical teaching were insolent pride and stubborn ignorance.

A CURIOUS PHASE OF MODERN TRADE.

A merchant of large means and long experience, and one of the ablest and most successful of his class, engaged in the importation of a class of goods for which the demand is remarkably steady and widespread, recently remarked that he had been unable for several years to pay the expenses of his establishment. The immediate cause of this is that during that period the wares in which he deals have cost more on the dock in New-York than can be obtained for them. One would suppose that this being the case, importation would be suspended until the supply fell below the demand, and trade resumed a more natural course. But this has not occurred. Importation has continued, buyers have been found abroad to pay for goods a price which, with the addition of freight and insurance, exceeded the price that could have been obtained for them in New-York the day they were purchased. And this abnormal and entirely unhealthy state of things is reported to exist, not only in the line of business to which we have referred, but in others. It has to a very considerable extent become a common practice to buy goods, not for the profit that current prices promise, but for the chance of an advance. Any one can see that the maintenance of this practice in any great trade is simply the metamorphosis of that trade for the time being into gambling. Trade ceases to be an exchange of commodities between the producer and the consumer, kept up by the necessities of both, and in which the profits of the trader are his pay for the service he performs in accumulating stocks, and in bringing goods from where they are not needed to where they are needed. Trade, under the circumstances we have indicated, is no longer controlled by sagacious calculation of permanent and legitimate needs; it is controlled in part by the recklessness of dealers in taking great risks, and in part by their ability to manipulate the market in such a way as to cause violent, sudden, and arbitrary fluctuations, not of values, but of prices. This, as we have remarked, is not trade; it is gambling. It is the reproduction in the field of commerce of some of the tactics of the Stock Exchange and the Gold Board, and of that portion of their tactics which they have borrowed from the faro-table and the keno den.

If we examine into the cause of this change in modern trade, we shall not readily discover it. Those who have observed it give several explanations of it, such as the influence of a paper currency, the speculative spirit aroused during the war, and the like. But the difficulty with these explanations is, that they do not include all the facts. The condition of trade to which we have referred is observable, not only in our own country, but in England, where the currency is specie, and where there has been no civil war. In that country, as in our own, importers habitually pay more than the market price for certain classes of goods, in the hope that the price will advance sufficiently to give them a profit.

Of course this state of things must sooner or later come to an end. The laws of demand and supply will in the long run assert themselves. The remarkable feature in the present state of things is that it should have continued so long—that men should take the risk of importing above the market and continue so long to face the risk. For this we see no adequate explanation, and those who are familiar with trade and engaged in it are equally at a loss. But a partial explanation is to be found in the extent to which borrowed capital is substituted for owned capital in business. Men with borrowed capital can afford to work for the chance of smaller profits, and, whether rightly or wrongly, they will take greater risks than men who use only their own. Why traders with borrowed capital can work for smaller profits is thus explained by Mr. Bagehot in the introductory chapter to his *Lombard Street*. "In every district small traders have arisen who 'discount their bills' largely, and with the capital so borrowed, harass and press upon, if they do not eradicate, the old capitalist. The new trader has obviously an immense advantage in the struggle of trade. If a merchant have £50,000 all his own, to gain ten per cent. on it he must make £5,000 a year, and must charge for his goods accordingly; but if another has only £10,000 and borrows £40,000 by discounts, (no extreme instance in our modern trade,) he has the same capital of £50,000 to use, and can sell much cheaper. If the rate at which he borrows be five per cent. he will have to pay £2,000 a year; and if, like the old trader, he make £5,000 a year, he will still, after paying his interest, obtain £3,000 a year, or thirty per cent. on his own £10,000. As most merchants are content with much less than thirty per cent., he will be able, if he wishes, to forego some of that profit, lower the price of the commodity, and drive the old-fashioned trader—the man who trades on his own capital—out of the market."

This cause is undoubtedly largely in operation in our own country. It partially explains the willingness of importers to trade on a very small margin, and even to trade only on the hope of a margin. We submit it, not as a complete solution of what is certainly a curious problem, but at least as one that is worth considering.

NEW-YORK IN THE CENTENNIAL.

Little more than two years remain in which to prepare for the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The faith of the nation is already fully pledged to this great enterprise. The invitation to foreign powers to take part in the affair has been duly made by the proclamation of the President of the United States. The Exposition is therefore a certainty of the near future. If there were any desire to withdraw from the undertaking, it is now too late to do so. It only remains for the nation to take an interest in the scheme, and carry it on to a successful end. It cannot be denied that hitherto there has been an apathy in regard to the matter which has led its friends to fear a disgraceful failure. State jealousies and individual piques have seemed to stand in the way of that hearty and general co-operation without which the exposition is certain to turn out a thing of shreds and patches.

The spirit manifested at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, is a matter for public congratulation. That the whole nation has been waiting for New-York to take the first move in the enterprise, is obvious from the doleful account given by one of the members of the Board of Finance of their mission to Boston. New-York has now moved, and it is safe to assume that the exposition is past the dead point of danger. The resolutions offered by Mr. Maunsell B. Field, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, are indicative of the purpose of our merchants to give the enterprise a cordial and effective support. It can be safely assumed that the promises made by the resolutions will be fully performed. The appointment of a committee to do the work necessary to have New-York properly represented in the centennial was a practical step which has not been taken a moment too soon.

It now remains for the citizens of New-York generally to do their duty. The first need is money, and there should be no delay in furnishing the full quota of the State. From the address of Mr. Welsh yesterday, it appears that $10,000,000 will be needed for the success of the enterprise, and of this amount subscriptions to the amount of $3,500,000 have been made in Pennsylvania, and several of the Western States have promised to furnish their proportion. New-York should fill a larger space in the exposition than any one of the States, and the subscriptions of her citizens should be commensurate with her demands upon the exposition. It is not necessary that there shall be any subscription made by the State or City, for we believe that when the matter is properly placed before our people, the private subscriptions will be more than equal to the quota of the State. Our numerous industries, which will make a great show at the Exposition, should alone give an amount sufficient to save the State from discredit. In addition to these, subscriptions can and will be made by our merchants, who have no direct personal interest in the matter; and an appeal to the patriotism of the people at large would certainly be attended with a satisfactory result. We hope the committee appointed by the meeting yesterday will not fail to take all these matters into consideration. There is no doubt whatever that by proper effort a very liberal amount can be raised in New-York.

But it should not be forgotten that whatever is done should be done quickly. The exposition buildings must be commenced early in the Spring, in order that they may be ready at the required time. They cannot be commenced without money. The sum asked for by the Board of Finance will not be more than enough for the purpose, and the country must make up its mind to provide the $10,000,000. The time may be inopportune for raising so large an amount, but whatever hardship there may be in the case must be accepted as a contingency which could not be foreseen. Before the financial revulsion came, the nation had embarked in this enterprise, and it must now be carried forward. The initiative in the matter belongs to New-York. Much has been said of our apathy in regard to the exposition, and something to this effect was hinted by some of the speakers yesterday. It is time for our citizens to show that they are not controlled by the local jealousies which have been attributed to them, and that they are not indifferent to a great undertaking in which the national honor is involved.

THE "BUCHU" ORGAN ON THE VIRGINIUS.

The *Herald* flounders like a mule in a bog over the salute referred to in the *Virginius* protocol, and especially over the clear and decisive opinion of Attorney General Williams. It complains that the testimony is *ex parte;* asks to be informed of the names of the witnesses, as if the opinion did not carefully recite them; suggests that Patterson has not been heard, as if his failure to appear before the President and claim a vessel registered in his name did not of itself sufficiently condemn him; scolds because, as it says, there is no other proof than "their mere words;" and finally intimates that the evidence of Spain is false. If the *Herald's* "skilled talent" had studied the careful opinion of the Attorney General, it would have discovered that its *decision* is in this sentence:

"Assuming the question to be, (what appears to conform to the intent of the protocol,) whether or not the *Virginius* at the time of her capture had a right, as against the United States, to carry the American flag, I am of the opinion that she had no such right, *because she had not been registered according to law;* but I am also of the opinion that she was as much exempt from interference on the high seas by another power on that ground as though she had been lawfully registered."

It is a legal registry, therefore, which creates, in foreign trade, a vessel of the United States, and the Attorney General assigns a conclusive reason why the *Virginius* registry was illegal, in these words:

"With the oath for registry the statute requires a bond to be given, signed by the owner, Captain, and one or more sureties, but there were no sureties upon the bond given by Patterson and Shepherd."

The Registration laws render this bond, with sureties, a condition precedent of the right of the Collector of Customs to make the registry or issue a certificate thereof. The statute declares that the purpose of the bond is to prevent improper use of the "certificate," such as after sale to other owners, or transfer in whole or in part to foreigners. The *Virginius* bond was signed only by Patterson and the master of the steamer, Shepherd. There was a careful avoiding of giving sureties in the sum of $2,000, as the law required, that "the certificate of such registry shall not be sold, lent, or otherwise disposed of," to Cubans or other aliens, or even to any other American citizens than Patterson. This failure to furnish the sureties vitiates the registry, and very properly. The purpose of a register, and a certificate thereof, under our law, as under British law, is twofold—first, to identify the vessel, her owners, and afford an authentic record of private title thereto; and secondly, to identify the national character. On the integrity of this registry and certificate, and on this alone, the right to carry the flag depends. It would be the same if Patterson were the sole owner of the *Virginius*. The *Herald*, in its skilled wisdom, may doubt the public policy of all this, but the law so says in apt and specific words.

It is a significant fact that while the *Herald* has boasted of the completeness of its news in the *Virginius* matter, and has published a mass of useless as well as false rubbish, it has never had the intelligence or enterprise to give the Custom-house documents on which the nationality of this steamer depended. The Times, however, published, weeks ago, correct transcripts of them, and pointed out the very fraud dwelt upon in the Attorney-General's opinion.

The circumspection of the opinion of Attorney General Williams is calculated to elevate him in popular estimation as a prudent law-adviser. He touches and proclaims, in a single sentence, the law of the affair of the *Virginius:*

"Spain, no doubt, has a right to capture a vessel with an American register and carrying the American flag, found in her own waters, assisting or endeavoring to assist the insurrection in Cuba; but she has no right to capture *such a vessel* on the high seas upon an apprehension that, in violation of the Neutrality or Navigation laws of the United States, she was on her way to assist the said rebellion."

The steamer *had* "an American register," and *did* carry "the American flag." It turns out on inquiry that this register was in fraud of our law and nationality, but, nevertheless, she had it, and it correctly identified the vessel, although it falsely described her owners. The Attorney General is careful to say that for complete protection there must be register *and* flag. Display of the latter may not be enough, for the documents which underlie the flag must, to eye-sight at least, be regular. The "certificate" of the *Virginius* was regular, because only evidence of the registry, which latter alone disclosed the fatal defect of no sureties. These "certificates" are signed by the Secretary of the Treasury in blank, and distributed in blank to the Collectors of Customs to fill up and issue. The subordinates of the Custom-House, in the case of the *Virginius*, were guilty of great negligence, to say the least of it, when they issued this certificate to the steamer; and those who knowingly applied for, received, and used it, were and are guilty of a State Prison offense.

MASTERING FATE.

An honest man, bravely struggling against fate, was deemed by the ancients to be a sight pleasing to the gods. It certainly is a spectacle pleasing to common mortals. Resolute action under adverse circumstances is the true test of manhood. A sturdy, decided, self-relying fellow will go through an amount of toil and hardship, a part of which would be more than sufficient to crush the sluggish and faint-hearted. This has, perhaps, never been more strikingly illustrated than in the case of two Norwegian crews, a short time ago locked up in the Polar ice, and whose stories add two pathetic pages to the sad record of Arctic adventures and martyrdom.

The whaler *Freya* had been out in the northern seas on a fishing expedition, and on its way home found itself unexpectedly ice-bound on the northern coasts of Nova Zembla, in September, 1872. Eleven men were on board, with a captivity of about nine months in prospect, and no more provisions than would barely carry four or five men through such a space of time. Seven of the sailors, therefore, decided to leave the ship, and make their way south, toward the Waigatz Islands, or to some Samoyede settlement. They took with them what could be spared by those who remained, a sailing-boat, several boxes of matches, two guns, with some ammunition, a compass, a telescope, and a few provisions. For six weeks they traveled, now sailing through some open channel, now dragging their boat over the ice. The two strongest carried the guns, and provided the party with such game as they could kill, scarcely sufficient to keep them from starving. The cold was extreme. Furious gales and terrific snow-storms impeded their progress. In one of these storms the two hunters were separated from their companions, who thus lost the hope of the scanty supply of fresh meat which had been their main support. They were exhausted—almost at the end of their strength and courage. Notwithstanding, they kept on marching. On the sixth night one of them died. Three days after they came upon the traces of human footsteps, which led them to a small Samoyede habitation. There they spent the rest of the Winter, and, thanks to the generous hospitality of the Samoyedes, rallied sufficiently to set out again in Spring, and safely to reach the Waigatz Islands. When they were about to resume their adventurous journey, they were, to their great amazement overtaken by the two men who had been lost in the snow-storm. How these two had managed to live six months amid the Polar darkness, enduring hardships which seem to be beyond human endurance, is a thrilling story too long to be related here—something like Robinson Crusoe's under more distressing conditions.

At about the same time, a few Norwegian fishing-boats were shut up in the ice, north of Spitzbergen. As the Government had had a solid frame house built at Mitterhuk, one of the projecting points of Cape Thordsen, to be used in such cases as a house of refuge, it was hoped that the greater part of the ice-bound crews would take up their Winter quarters there. In fact, seventeen sailors reached the provided shelter, toward the middle of October, and found it full of provisions, clothing, ammunition, fuel, &c. Had there been among them one man with an average amount of forethought and fortitude, he might have trained his companions, and shown them how to meet the necessities of an extreme northern climate. But they ate ill-prepared, unwholesome food, omitted the practice of out-door exercise and muscular exertion so necessary in those latitudes, fell into a state of moral and physical torpor, closed themselves up within the house in a poisoned atmosphere, cut off from every active, life-giving principle. The consequence was that when, in last June, Capt. Mack visited Mitterhuk Station he met with the most hideous sight that could be beheld by human eyes. Death outside of the house; death within; death everywhere. Ten dead bodies were found in one room, four in the other. Three of the latter were lying in beds, the fourth was bent over a large trunk, in a reclining posture, his head resting on his right hand; one side of his face was fearfully lacerated. It is supposed that he was the last survivor of the party, and that, when he saw himself alone, with nothing but corpses around him, he went mad.

Such are, so far as our space allows us to recount them, the two narratives. On the one hand we see an unceasing and heroic struggle, a general lack of resources in provisions, clothing, implements, and ammunition; life preserved only by dint of superhuman exertions; days without rest; nights with hardly any sleep; death almost always imminent. Notwithstanding, six men out of seven gallantly fight against all these odds, and finally triumph over hunger, cold, exposure, torpor and death. On the other hand, a considerable party of strong, healthy men in almost comfortable quarters, became disabled through numbness and sloth, were unmindful of the most elementary dictates of common sense, fell a prey to disease which easily might have been warded off, and finally perished miserably. The lesson conveyed is obvious. We need not expatiate upon it.

THE BROOME STREET MURDERS.

The Nathan murder has been repeated in its most startling features. Throwing aside the theories of the detectives, and taking only the clearly established facts of the double murder in Broome street on Sunday night into consideration, there is much in the tragedy to occasion alarm. It is plain that Ryan and his sister were murdered by some thief who effected an entrance to their room for the purpose of robbery, and being interrupted in his enterprise, took two human lives in order that he might escape from the house. This version of the case is written so clearly on the face of the crime that it cannot be disputed, and to this extent the Ryan tragedy is an exact parallel of that of Nathan. But in their details the two cases differ essentially, as crimes always do even when the impelling motive is precisely the same. This difference is not so much in the fact that the assassin committed two murders to purchase immunity for the lesser crime of burglary, but in the methods he adopted to attain his object. These show a cool, calculating ferocity which was wholly wanting in the Nathan case. In that affair the assassin used a weapon not deadly in its character, and struck his victim down, probably without thought or care whether death ensued or not; in this case the murderer went prepared for any contingency, provided with the weapon which of all others could be made most deadly in a close struggle.

All the facts show that when first discovered in the room, the thief could have left without injury to himself and without harming either of the occupants. He chose to kill the woman rather than abandon his hope of booty. His subsequent murder of the man was the inevitable result of the first crime. This view of the case, which is fully justified by all the known facts, proves a reckless disregard of life which our outlaws have never before shown. They have always been on the alert to escape from a house when detected in a burglary without committing violence. Such was the fact even in the Nathan case, where the thief found his retreat cut off and could walk to liberty only over the prostrate body of the man who suddenly confronted him.

The crime in Broome street was committed in a tenement-house where every room was crowded with human beings. That a thief should be able under these conditions to kill two persons is not indeed inexplicable, but it is a startling proof of the perils which surround our people in their homes, however humble they may be. A rumor getting abroad that a brother and sister who worked hard and lived meanly had saved a few dollars, was enough to lure a thief to the room where they were sleeping, and the fact that they awakened before he had concluded his search for plunder was sufficient reason for putting them both to death. Heretofore, it has been supposed that the midnight burglar attacked the houses of the rich alone, but this case affords conclusive evidence that no grade of society is safe from their attacks.

It is useless, we suppose, to call upon our detectives to search out this assassin in order that his punishment may serve as some sort of protection for society in the future. The Police have "clues," of course, for they always have in such cases as this, and, as usual, they appear to be amply provided with theories. Repeated disappointments have prepared the public to believe that our detectives cannot track a murderer, and if this case proves an exception to the general rule, it will be a welcome surprise. The public must therefore use whatever other means of protection they may have. If the crime of burglary is given the extreme penalty of the law in every case of conviction it will, doubtless, be less frequently committed, but our citizens should not trust to the law entirely. They must do something to protect themselves by making their houses, or their sleeping-rooms at least, burglar-proof. In attempting to do this it must be remembered that no lock can defy the burglar's skill, while he is invariably baffled by a bolt. When his progress is stopped by a bolt, he cannot enter a room noiselessly, and he will enter it in that way, or not at all. Burglars so rarely enter dwellings by the windows, because of the great risk of detection, that if the doors are properly secured by strong bolts, the chances of an entrance being made are slight. This terrible crime in Broome street proves that our City contains hardened outlaws, who will not hesitate to commit any crime, and our citizens should use all possible precautions against being surprised by them in their rooms at night.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The first performance of "The Man of Honor" at Wallack's Theatre attracted an overflowing audience, and was attended by every indication of success. The acting and stage attire bestowed upon the new piece would have made, it is true, a much less interesting work acceptable, but it must be said that "The Man of Honor" has considerable claims to attention. Mr. Boucicault declares the comedy to have been "imitated from a French subject;" in plain English, it has been adapted from a play called "Le Fils Naturel," and is as clearly French as it can be. The outline of the story suffices to indicate its origin. *Raymond De Latour*, in his youthful days, met *Catharine Colas*, and entrapped her into a false marriage. A child was born of this unhappy union. Twenty years separate the first from the second act, when *Jacques De Saulieu*, who since childhood has been kept in ignorance of his parentage, is made aware that his father lives. At the same time *Latour* learns that *Jacques*, who loves *Latour's* niece, *Renée*, is his son. From all this arises a very confused state of affairs, from which the personages are happily extricated by the exertions of the *Marquis De Rosny Latour*, grand uncle of *Renée*, and an entertaining *deus ex machina*. The Marquis is determined that *Jacques* shall wed *Renée*, in spite of the opposition of a pretentious sister, who, unluckily for *Renée*, is her guardian. He therefore obtains for the young man a Government commission to Egypt, and when *Jacques* returns, laden with honors, proposes to adopt him as his son. This plan, however, does not meet the approval of *Raymond Latour*, who suddenly resolves upon "recognizing" *Jacques* as his son. To induce *Jacques* to accede to this proposal, *Latour* consents to legalize his past relations with *Catharine Colas* by marrying her in proper form. On the prospect of this union, and of the wedding of *Renée* and *Jacques*, who, after all, will bear the name of *Colas*, which *Jacques* has made illustrious, the curtain falls. We do not assert that the recital of the foregoing incidents gives a fair idea of the merits of Mr. Boucicault's achievement; but it removes all doubt as to the source of his inspiration. "The Man of Honor" is a *comédie de mœurs* of the purest Parisian type. We have already intimated that it is amusing and interesting. The principal fault we have to find with the comedy is that the theme, being French, is not always treated after the French fashion. The scenes between the father and son are comical, but would interviews of this sort in real life be laughable? In the fourth act, we have *Jacques* personating the infant in the judgment of Solomon, while his father and his worthy protector are struggling over the right of possessing him: ought not the judicious to grieve a little at the merriment the position excited? Notwithstanding these incongruities, there is a good deal to praise in "The Man of Honor." Mr. Boucicault's productions are not often tiresome, and when *ennui* is kept out of the "auditorium," the spectator does not trouble himself greatly about the truth of nature.

Mr. Lester Wallack personates *Jacques De Saulieu*, Mr. John Gilbert portrays the *Marquis*, Mr. J. B. Polk pictures *Raymond*, Mr. Harry Beckett embodies *Brisebarre*, a kind-hearted notary, and the rôles of *Catharine*, *Renée*, and the *Countess* are assigned respectively to Misses Jeffreys-Lewis and Laura Alexander and Mme. Ponisi. Mr. Wallack's performance is of the usual order—that is to say, repleto with nice touches of sentiment, full of spirit, and characterized throughout by the consummate ease of bearing and delivery to which so few actors attain. Had the adapter of "Le Fils Naturel" adhered more closely to the parent play, Mr. Wallack's personation would have been more poetical and surely more dramatic; as it is, the comic side of the character is at least as prominent as its sterner traits, and it is mainly as a light comedian—of whose methods Mr. Wallack is *facile princeps*—that he makes the rôle effective. Mr. Gilbert is a delightful representative of the good and suave *Marquis*, who moves as a sunbeam athwart the action. Mr. Beckett infuses plenty of vivacity into *Brisebarre*. Mr. Polk, as *Raymond*, endows the personage with decided individuality, but is more prone to place into relief the farcical "points" of the part than always seems desirable. The characters assigned to the ladies are of slighter moment. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, a very sympathetic young actress, sustains with success the rôle of *Renée*. Miss Laura Alexander, a débutante in New-York, seems to be wanting in most qualities which render actresses a success; but it would be well to await the result of a longer familiarity with Metropolitan audiences before expressing a final opinion as to her merits. Mme. Ponisi acts the *Countess* with becoming acerbity. To these notes we have only to add that "The Man of Honor" is exceptionally "neat." The five scenes are as many masterpieces of beauty and elaborateness, and the "interior" in the fourth act, disclosing the library in the Villa Rosny, is the most exquisitely artistic thing of the kind ever presented in this City. After the third act, Mr. Wallack and Mr. Boucicault were summoned before the foot-lights.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

A Christmas entertainment called "Gabriel Grub" was brought out at the Olympic Theatre last evening. We need not undertake to narrate the story of the piece, which is founded upon the legend recounted by Dickens, and having for its hero the sexton who was borne off by goblins as a punishment for the unamiable spirit shown by him on Christmas Eve. A less troublesome task will be fulfilled and as satisfactory a result attained when we record that although the play is but a framework for a variety of personages and incidents, these are so numerous and amusing that the representation was decidedly successful. If we except the transactions of *Gabriel Grub* in the church-yard—which transactions, last night, were unnecessarily prolonged—the business is of the liveliest kind. "Gabriel Grub" is full of songs, dances, bright scenes, and wonderful acts; it is, in fine, a capital performance for people who seek what the French happily express by the word *distraction*. The Majilton Family is concerned in the piece, and so are the Raynors. The feats of the Majiltons are too well known to require description, and if we mention that in length and suppleness of limb the brothers are as remarkable as ever, while Miss Marie Majilton is at least as fascinating, nothing is left unsaid. Some very clever playing on the concertina and banjo is done by the Raynors, and there is a vast amount of marching and countermarching, and chorus singing and tumbling by a multitude of urchins, mostly employed in Hades, where *Gabriel*, after being tortured in many ways, is finally crushed by the vocal efforts of the California Quartet. The play is handsomely put upon the stage, and as it is the very reverse of dull, it is not unlikely that it will have a long run.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Parricide," Mr. Daly's adaptation from the French of M. Bélot, seems to acquire new merits by repetition, and it now ranks as one of the best plays produced during the current season. Its title is apt to lead to some misconstruction as to the style and purport of the play. It is, at all events, highly suggestive, and would be likely to indicate a drama of a very melodramatic character. Now, this is not the case. "Parricide" is very far removed from the sombre and heavy type of the ordinary melodrama. Its lights and shades are worked out with great skill, and comedy of a refined kind is its preponderating element. The story eschews altogether the low haunts of vice and crime, and it is for the most part conversant with the finer phases of society. It has of late become so popular that Mr. Daly's handsome new theatre has proved quite too small to accommodate the crowds that have flocked to witness its representation. The construction of the drama is managed with great skill, and, as can be readily understood, the several characters find adequate representatives in Mr. Daly's excellent company. "Parricide" is in all respects a great improvement on the ordinary dramas of the French type, and the success of the play is another evidence of Mr. Daly's tact and ability as a manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

On Monday evening Mr. E. L. Davenport appeared at this house after a long absence from the Metropolitan stage. The play chosen for the occasion was "Hamlet," in which this tragedian has long since won a high standing as a scholarly actor. He was supported last evening by Mrs. E. L. Davenport (as the *Queen*) and the regular company of the Museum, in the strong rôles of the play, unassisted by any outside talent whatever. It is surprising, but pleasant, to record the fact that a company which has hitherto been trained mainly in the school of sensation drama proved, if not equal, at least not utterly incompetent, to bear the mental strain of a Shakespearean interpretation. The cast was not remarkably good, but neither was it, on the other hand, decidedly bad. True, the *King* was given to guttural enunciation, and was a fit subject for the penalty *Hamlet* prescribes for his "periwig-pated fellow," but he was not obnoxious; while Mr. Keene as *Laertes*, Mr. Meeker as the *Ghost*, and Mr. Welsh Edwards as *Polonius*, and Mr. Miller as the *Actor*, rendered those well-known characters in an intelligent manner. Mr. Davenport's *Hamlet* was familiar, years ago, to the refined public. Unfortunately for him, however, it never became fashionable, and while bearing the brand of favor from the select circle of *savants* and students who admire unpretentious yet elaborative art, it lacks to this day the glitter of fashion, and the profit only to be found in the favor of the general public. In scholarly treatment, careful study, delicacy of color and shading—the harmony of design and the just proportion of light to shadow—the *Hamlet* of Mr. Davenport stands among the very few that may worthily challenge attention on the stage. Without the aids of superb costumes, appropriate scenery, or accessories and support, he has the art to present, in the deft web of Shakespearean verse (so skillfully ordered and disentangled in the actor's analytic speech) a cabinet picture of charming elaboration—full of grace, rich in rare lights, relieving shades, and softened colors. Even under discouraging circumstances—as on Monday evening, when, with few exceptions, all the parts seemed to have a rough edge, and the blank verse on the tongues of the actors seemed to have a grating sound—he charmed an intelligent and refined audience, and made them forget that there was anything else in Shakespeare's "Hamlet" besides *Hamlet* himself. The unconventionality of Mr. Davenport's acting in this part is also worthy of favorable remark. It is the colloquial ease with which he plays this exacting part that shows his strength and constitutes the main charm of his performance. It is, on the whole, a *Hamlet* that deserves a better fate and a more profitable fortune than the indisposition of scholars. The Museum company did well, considering their light, and the management has nothing to reproach itself with, since the play was carried off very happily to the satisfaction of a well-filled and decorous parquet and an overcrowded and decidedly restive gallery. Mr. Davenport will fill up the week with a succession of performances in tragedy, drama, and comedy in test of his versatility.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The brief season of Italian opera to extend over the remainder of this week will be commenced this evening, when "Gli Ugonotti" will be given. The cast of this opera—the single one in the performance of which the whole company is concerned—deserves republication. It is as follows:

Valentina	Mme. Nilsson
Margarita	Mlle. Marsei
Urbano	Miss Cary
Raoul	Signor Campanini
St. Bris	M. Maurel
Marcel	Signor Kannetti
De Nevers	Signor Del Puente

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The programme for the second of Mr. Thomas' series of Symphony Concerts, to occur at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening, is as follows:

Overture to Schiller's "Bride of Messina"	Schumann
Concerto for Violin, "Hungarian"	Joach

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE HAVANA PRESS ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

GENERAL DEMAND FOR THE IMMEDIATE RETURN OF THE VIRGINIUS AND HER PASSENGERS.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—The *Diario de la Marina* to-day claims that as the United States Attorney General has decided that the Virginius illegally carried the American flag at the time of her capture, Spain must demand her restoration and that of her surviving prisoners. It infers, from the decision, that the Virginius was a pirate, and the United States Government, besides restoration, must give Spain satisfaction adequate to the offense of requiring a surrender.

The *Diario* demands that the same vessel which received the Virginius at Bahia Honda return her there, and that the Juniata bring the prisoners back to Santiago, because the Virginius was the legal prize of the Tornado, and the prisoners can and should be tried only by Spanish tribunals. Spain is advised to be clement with them and not to employ the full force of the law. The *Diario* concludes with the hope that Gen. Sickles will not withdraw his resignation.

The *Voz de Cuba* declares Spain now has the right to demand satisfaction from the United States, and the resignation of Gen. Sickles is imperative, in view of the awkward and ridiculous position in which he is placed. In order to enforce her demands Spain requires a more energetic Minister at Washington than Admiral Polo.

The *Diario*, in another article, bitterly complains of the Home Government. It says: "No Spanish nation exists to-day. The nation is represented only by egotistical parties. There is no war cry. Therefore our traditional enemies put their feet on our necks. Had Spain been united, the Washington protocol would never have been ratified. The nation would never have permitted the shadow of such an outrage."

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

The Junta, the Intendente, and the leading merchants continue to deliberate on plans for the solution of the financial crisis, but the result is as far off as ever.

OPINION OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE ALLEGED SPANISH DEMAND FOR RE-SURRENDER OF THE VESSEL.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *Times* of this morning, alluding to the report that Spain has made a demand upon the United States for the restoration of the steam-ship Virginius and the survivors, surrendered at Santiago de Cuba, says such action on the part of Spain would be premature, despite the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag. Spain must wait until a United States court has settled the case of the vessel, before proceeding further in the matter.

THE INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD IN NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—It has been ascertained from a prominent Government official that the investigation as to the character of the Virginius will be conducted in New-York. The Government is powerless to proceed against Patterson, to whom the register for that vessel was issued, on account of the statute of limitations, therefore no punishment can be inflicted. Two years having elapsed since he obtained the papers, he cannot be molested, but had all the facts been known within two years, he would have been prosecuted for perjury.

KEY WEST.

DEPARTURE OF THE POWHATAN FOR NORFOLK—RUMORS OF A FILIBUSTERING FORCE LANDED IN CUBA—THE SALUTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 23.—The Powhatan left for Norfolk to-day at 11 M. The Wyoming, under special orders, left to-night for Aspinwall, to fetch the General Sherman here.

There is a rumor here among Cuban refugees that a strong force of filibusters has landed near Manzanillo, Cuba, but no credit is given it.

The greatest disappointment prevails here at the decision of the Attorney General in regard to the Virginius, and the withdrawal of the demand for a salute.

THE SITUATION IN HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Dec. 18, 1873.

The year 1873 is fast drawing to a close, and the condition of affairs at this period does not bode any solution of any of the questions which beset the Queen of Antilles. Yet the coming year must bring some change for the unfortunate African, that downtrodden son of Ham, whom the nineteenth century has tried to protect, at least, from the aggressions and exactions of his white-faced and black-hearted brothers? Those who observe the course of events will certainly say that the Spanish Cortes, representing the people of the new Republic, and not the interests of the Cuban slaveholders, will decree the immediate abolition of slavery. Yet that class, which knows about Cuba and its slave-owners, will certainly say that nothing save immediate and unconditional abolition will benefit the slave in the slightest degree. Any other law will keep the slave as much a slave as he is to-day, and years would pass before their condition would or could be changed and ameliorated. The slavery question has provoked the utterance of more curses and the birth of more ill will against the United States among the wealthier classes than the insurrection or the Virginius. Whatever happens tending to diminish the keeping up of old practices or to prove detrimental to Spain as a nation, or to Spaniards in particular, is always laid at the door of the United States. The slavery or abolition question is no exception to this rule, and whatever steps have been taken so far by the different Governments in Madrid are considered to be the wishes or orders of Mr. Fish, given through Gen. Sickles. Nobody ever accuses the British Government or its Madrid Ambassador, Mr. Layard, of urging the claims of the slaves, although those who are well "posted" know that Mr. Layard has tried hard, but ineffectually so far, to change the condition of the blacks, or that of his companion in misery, the enslaved Chinaman.

FINAL ORDERS.

The Colonial Minister received a telegram on Thursday from the Madrid Government worded as follows:

"Owners of slaves must present some feasible and acceptable plan tending to the abolition of slavery in Cuba. This must be done at once, as no further delay can be granted, and if they fail to comply, and following the plan they have followed thus far, the assembling Cortes will take the matter in hand, and decree whatever they think proper, without waiting any longer to consult the owners. The Government will try to stave off legislation until the views and plans of the owners are received, provided you inform us that such plans are being prepared; the Government will also do its utmost to aid in passing the laws least detrimental to the interest of slave-owners and the prosperity of the island.

On receipt of this telegram, the Minister at once sent for Mr. Zulueta and showed it to him. This pliable statesman at once agreed with the Minister that something had to be done, and said he would at once call a meeting of slave-owners. As for himself, he was in favor of abolition; this is undoubtedly true, as Mr. Zulueta is in favor of everything. For the student of anthropometry not a finer specimen than Mr. Zulueta could be found anywhere. The meeting was held, and the different views expressed would fill volumes, if they were printed, but nothing definite was done. A member who assisted at a subsequent meeting remarked tersely: "Gentlemen, we are talking to no purpose; let us come to an understanding of some kind, or leave it to a committee of three, promising to abide by whatever this committee may decide as best, else our deliberations will have the effect of sending us slowly to the deuce, and then it will be too late for action." And so the matter stands at present, although it is probable that some determination will soon be reached. The planters of the Cinco Villas, headed by Gen. Portilla, are opposed to abolition or emancipation, many of them saying, "Let us not do anything but await results; if the worst comes to the worst we can stave off the carrying out of the decree for some time, and in the meantime get in another crop, and that ought to produce enough to place any planter beyond want."

A NEW DEPARTURE.

At the last meeting, however, some very startling theories which appeared to be well backed and to be shared by the majority of those present were proposed. It was seriously proposed to declare the island independent of the rule of Spain for the present, and to hoist the flag of Prince Alfonso; also to send a commission at once to England, and to ask for an English protectorate until such time as Prince Alfonso would mount the throne of his deposed mother. In the meantime, and under English protection, slavery might be abolished, but only gradually, and so that the owners should be paid for their slaves out of the taxes and duties collected.

ECHOES FROM THE AFFLICTED.

Since the riot on Friday night, the ultra press has been very anxious to convince the public that the number of rioters was very small, and that the riot had no political significance whatsoever. As the crowd shouted "Death to Zulueta" and "Death to Ramon Herrera," and as the crowd was composed of Spaniards, it is but natural to presume that there are Spaniards in Havana who are not on good terms with the above-named volunteer Colonels, and do not wish them any good.

THE SITUATION.

From whatever stand-point we gaze upon the situation, and from whatever source we derive our information, or listen to the views as expressed by the prominent men of the various political factions here, but one answer is possible, and that invariably is: "We are in great danger and trouble; we would like to get out of it; but we do not know what to do, and we do not believe that anything can or will be done to save us and the island from destruction and utter ruin." The press, as I have stated before, is adopting entirely new tactics, and even calls some things by their right names.

ULTRA OPINIONS.

The Virginius was delivered on Tuesday, if the official report is correct. But the discussion of the question has not ceased by any means, and a portion of the people feel as strongly on the subject to-day as they ever did. The delivery of the ship has wounded their pride and this feeling is increased by the idea that the Virginius was given up by a cowardly statesman, against law or reason. The *Eco de Cuba*, a journal published on the departure of every steamer for Spain, appeared with a black border when discussing the Virginius question. The article gives a clear and concise view of the Spanish side of the question and of the feelings of most all Spaniards. It starts off with a mournful announcement of the departure of the Virginius and the downfall of Spanish honor and pride. The ship was given up, says the editor, because the craven-hearted Executive Chief of the Spanish Republic had ordered it, and the people of Cuba did not wish to act the part of rebels by refusing to obey. After much more talk in the same strain, significant mainly of the mingled rage and mortification which the surrender of the vessel caused, the editor turns his attention to the protocol, "the work of Mr. Castelar and his ally, Mr. Polo." He thinks the document simply infamous:

"Observe its phraseology," continues the article, "and you will find that all the advantages are on the side of the United States. If Spain proves that the ship is not American, the salute will be omitted, but Spain must by all means give satisfaction, declaring that it had no intention to offend the United States. Spain must prove the illegality of the papers of the vessel to the satisfaction of the United States, which means neither more nor less than that it can never prove it. The Government of the United States has given too many samples of bad faith in her relations with Spain. In case the American Government is satisfied with the proofs which the Spanish authorities present, which has to be done before Christmas, the United States investigates the case and commences legal proceedings against the vessel, to see if she has violated any of the laws of the United States, that is to say, the same will be done as was done with the Hornet, which process was a farce. We already know what the investigations in the United States are, and how easy it is to give a convenient interpretation to the American laws. The paragraph continues: 'And against any of the persons who shall appear guilty of illicit acts in relation to said vessel.' Jordan, Morton, Chanvean and many other filibusters are walking about New-York, who have had proceedings against them of the same nature, and have escaped with impunity. It appears our authorities do not know the administration of justice in the United States. This is what the American Government agrees to do: 'To institute legal proceedings. In exchange they ask that Spain investigate the conduct of her authorities who have infringed the laws of Spain or her treaties, and proceed against them before competent tribunals, punishing those who have been found delinquent.' And what what does Spain obtain in exchange for these concessions which she makes in that infamous protocol? Nothing. On the contrary, Spain is the aggrieved nation against whom the expedition of the Virginius was directed. If Spain gives or shows conclusive proofs that this vessel had lost all right to American nationality, why should not the United States judge her and not Spain? Who will retain the vessel in that case? The United States? By what right? What reparation will Spain obtain for this attempt, and for the damages and prejudices and expenditures it is causing her?"

The article continues in the same tone, abusing Gen. Sickles, President Castelar, Admiral Polo, and the United States, and winds up by calling down the eternal malediction of the Spanish people on those who have brought on them the ignominy and dishonor involved in surrender of the Virginius. The paper containing this remarkable publication has been sent all over Spain in thousands of copies, and is mainly intended as an electioneering document against the Republican Government in Spain. Nearly every family in Spain has a larger or smaller interest in Cuba. The slave-owners intend to work through this influence and interest and strengthen the opposition in Spain, the opinion being general that the *Eco* will do Castelar more harm than the machinations of the Alfonsinos at home, because parties can always be firmer and partisans collected where there is a chance for spoils, and Cuban Spaniards are expected to furnish the sinews of war.

QUASIMODO.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

A motion is now pending before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, for a mandamus to compel Commissioner Van Nort to perform an alleged agreement, said to have been made in 1870, between the former Commissioner of Public Works and the Mahopac Manufacturing Company, for the purchase of certain water rights in Lakes Mahopac and Kirk, in Putnam County, and certain lands at the outlets of these lakes. These lands and water rights are valued by the company at about half a million dollars. Commissioner Van Nort, on behalf of the City, resists their demand on the ground, first, that the alleged agreement, if it was made, is void, as the authority for the purchase was not granted by the Legislature until 1871, leaving it still within the discretion of the present Commissioner whether or not he will make the purchase. Secondly, that the City does not need the lands or water rights, and that other, more economical, measures can be taken for increasing the water supply. The latter reason is the one which most concerns the City, whatever it may be worth in pointof law, and it is to be hoped that Commissioner Van Nort will be successful in his efforts to save the City from the enormous outlay of half a million dollars for that which it does not need.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 21st inst. you quote from Mr. Maunsell B. Field's new book, *Memories of Many Men*, among other passages, one which is calculated to give an erroneous impression concerning the preparation and publication of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

In the first place, the proclamation was no sudden and unexpected birth, and was no surprise to anybody in or out of the Cabinet, having been formally promised to the country in default of cessation of hostilities, &c., by the States and parts of States in rebellion, three months before.

In the second place, the paper, as finally published, was not in any sense the "amended result" of the joint wisdom of the Cabinet at the meeting during which it was read to them.

Mr. Nicolay brought it to me, to make copies of it, immediately on the adjournment of the meeting, and the only interlineation or change that I can now recall was the one in Mr. Seward's hand, made, as I then understood, when Mr. Lincoln read it to him in private, prior to the meeting. In this respect, also, Mr. Field's recollection of his conversation with Mr. Seward must be erroneous.

The paper remained in my custody until it went to Chicago, where the great fire burned it up. It was in Mr. Lincoln's own hand throughout, with the single exception referred to, and there never was a man more averse than he to anything like patchwork, or less likely to "accept without discussion" the crude and hasty suggestions of others.

If my memory should be at fault at all, Mr. Nicolay, Mr. Hay, or Mr. Frank B. Carpenter, can easily correct me. The latter, especially, has heard the minutest particulars relating to the proclamation from Mr. Lincoln's own lips again and again, while he was preparing the studies for his great painting of that memorable Cabinet meeting.

WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

No. 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Judge Hager, of this city, the anti-railroad candidate, was to-day at Sacramento elected United States Senator for the short term on the second ballot.

PROF. HELMHOLTZ AND FRANZ ABT.

In connection with the annexed letter from Prof. H. Helmholtz, who occupies the chair of Acoustics in the University of Berlin, it should be remembered that he is admitted by all the leading scientists, both of Europe and America, to be the highest known authority in the science of acoustics:

BERLIN, Aug. 13, 1873.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons:

GENTLEMEN: I can only congratulate you on the great improvement you have achieved by the introduction of your duplex scale into your pianofortes. I have repeatedly and carefully studied the effects of the duplex scale just applied to my Steinway grand piano, and find the improvement most surprising and favorable, especially in the upper notes; for splendid as my grand piano was before, the duplex scale has rendered its tone even more liquid, singing, and harmonious. I deem this improvement very happy in its results, and being based upon scientific principles, capable of still greater development. Yours, very truly,

H. HELMHOLTZ.

The following letter from Franz Abt, whose vocal compositions have made him world-famed and his name a household word, is truly characteristic, for while Professor Helmholtz writes from a purely scientific point of view, Franz Abt deals with his subject as a musician and practical pianist:

LETTER FROM THE CELEBRATED COMPOSER, FRANZ ABT.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1873.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons:

GENTLEMEN: Permit me to thank you for the magnificent Upright Piano which you kindly placed at my disposal during my brief sojourn in New-York, and I can only repeat what I have so often expressed verbally—that during my long career as artist and composer I have met with many fine European and American Pianofortes, but none that combine grandeur and poetry of tone, elasticity of touch, in short, everything that renders a piano perfect, to such a high degree as your celebrated Pianofortes.

Very truly yours, FRANZ ABT.

Such unqualified testimonials as the foregoing may justly cause Messrs. Steinway to feel proud of the position they occupy as the leading piano manufacturers of the world.—*New-York World.*

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THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The edition of the WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING will be found to be of unusual interest, containing several articles specially prepared for its columns, and not heretofore published. Among the contents are:

THE WESTERN FUR TRADE.
THE SHEEP AND GOAT RANCHES OF THE PACIFIC ISLES.
COLORADO A STATE.
THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.
JOHN STUART MILL AND CHRISTIANITY.
THE RING FRAUDS.
THE BLACK ART IN IOWA.
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Five Hundred Dollars Reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the discovery of Mr. Thomas Chesholm, who was last seen at No. 129 Broad st., on Thursday evening, 18th inst., but who is supposed to have spent that night in the Stevens House, No. 27 Broadway. In person he was slight, about five feet seven inches tall, sandy complexion, mustache, and about forty years of age. Address ARMOUR & PLANKINGTON, No. 129 Broad st., or DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway.

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MARRIED.

FOWLER—SMITH.—In this City, Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, 1873, by Rev. Henry Bond Elliot, Mr. STEPHEN K. FOWLER, formerly of New-Orleans, and Mrs. ADELPHA SMITH, of New-York.

HOWELL—HOPKINS.—At Ellsworth, Me., on Wednesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. W. H. Lyon, MARIA S. HOPKINS, daughter of Hon. John D. Hopkins, to GILBERT HOWELL, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

DIED.

BACON.—In Lake City, Fla., on the 12th inst., in the 72d year of his age, Dr. HENRY BACON, formerly of this City.

BLOODGOOD.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 West 24th st., at 2 P. M., Friday, the 26th inst.

BRUSH.—SARAH BRUSH, widow of the late Joshua Brush, at the residence of her son, No. 623 Lexington av., in the 79th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1873, SYLVANUS RIKER, only child of Patrick Henry and Maria Louisa Butler, aged 10 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 334 East 125th street, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

FROST.—At Poughkeepsie, on Third Day, 22d, AARON FROST.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALL.—At Savannah, Ga., Dec. 23, FANNIE B., wife of Addison B. Hall, and daughter of the late John A. Fallon, in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 50 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Brattleboro, Vt., for interment.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 23, of diphtheria, AGNES, eldest daughter of James and Margaret C. Hall, aged 5 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 314 West 18th st., on Thursday, Dec. 25, at 11 o'clock.

HANFORD.—On Monday, Dec. 22, GEORGE F., only son of George F. and Emma L. Hanford, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 East 128th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 11 o'clock.

HILTON.—On the 22d inst., in New-Jersey, JOHN HILTON, of New Canal st., aged 85, for many years a member of Forsyth Street M. E. Church.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

LEGGETT.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on Tuesday, 23d inst., ISABELLA, daughter of James S. Leggett, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, on Fulton av., Hempstead, Long Island.

McMARTIN.—At Rome, Italy, on the 9th of October last, PETER MCMARTIN, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

A funeral service will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th st. and 5th av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

PALMER.—At White Plains, Dec. 22, EMORY PALMER, aged 51 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mrs. R. H. Coles, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

POLLOCK.—At Mount Vernon, on Sunday evening, Dec. 21, MARY A., widow of the late Edward Pollock, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her son Alexander, and sons-in-law, Andrew Fletcher and John P. Garniss, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon Depot to meet the 10 A. M. New-Haven train from New-York. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood. Carriages in waiting at Forty-second Street Depot at 1 P. M. to meet the train from Mount Vernon.

SCHENCK.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 21, SARAH, wife of John W. Schenck.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 West 33d st.

TUBBS.—At Montclair, N. J., Monday, Dec. 22, CLIFFORD, youngest son of Samuel W. and Ruth Emma Tubbs, aged 7 years.

Funeral will take place to-day, 24th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be at the depot at Montclair to meet the train leaving foot of Barclay st. at 10:50 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of the trade and the public to the decision rendered on the 5th inst., in the Court of Common Pleas of the State of New-York, against A. Werner, perpetually enjoining him from manufacturing, keeping, or selling any Champagne with a label similar to or in imitation of that of the well-known PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE, for which we are sole agents in the United States and Canada, and we beg to give notice that we shall continue to prosecute with all the rigor the law permits any infringement of our labels and trade marks, as well of Piper Heidsieck Champagne as of Martell Brandy.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE,

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1873, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 7 A. M., on THURSDAY at 10 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8:30 A. M. and 12 M.

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A superb book, superbly illustrated, about which every genuine lover of art is enthusiastic.
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5. SMITH'S UNABRIDGED BIBLE DICTIONAR

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—Cotton shade easier; good demand; Middling, 15⅝c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 10,157 bales; gross, 10,781 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,857 bales; to France, 1,970 bales; sales, 8,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 237,280 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23.—Cotton more steady; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,697 bales; gross, 5,839 bales; exports to France, 451 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 60,607 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 23.—Cotton lower; demand moderate; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 2,939 bales; gross, 2,939 bales; exports coastwise, 166 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 83,197 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 23.—Cotton quiet and easier; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 2,600 bales; exports coastwise, 901 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 54,454 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 23.—Cotton firm; Middling 15c.; net receipts, 4,147 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,539 bales; coastwise, 1,207 bales; sales, 5,443 bales; stock, 123,409 bales.

BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 42 cars reported to arrive, 938 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,312 head, or 136 cars, against 272 cars for the same time last week. Notwithstanding light receipts the market opened slow, buyers and sellers wide apart, owners asking 4c.@5c. advance on last week's closing prices; a few loads sold brought ¼c. advance; Eastern buyers hanging off; local butchers supplied for the holidays; sales of 200 Indiana Steers, ranging from 993 to 1,445 lbs., at $3 90@$5 87½; 70 Illinois Steers, averaging 1,305 lbs., at $5 75; 150 Ohio Steers, ranging from 938 to 1,300 lbs., at $4 20@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,800 head, against 6,600 head for the same time last week; market dull at ¼c. decline on all grades from last week's closing prices; but few buyers in attendance yet; sales of 800 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 82 to 90 lbs., at $4 25@$4 50; 60 Canada Sheep, averaging 100 lbs., at $5 20; 148 State Sheep, averaging 69 lbs., at $4. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 13,700 head, against 16,500 head for the same time last week; market dull as usual during the holidays; about 50 car-loads offering; Yorkers, $5 25@$5 12½; heavy Hogs, $5 12½@$5 50.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Wool quiet, but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 55c.@56c.; Extra, 53c.@55c.; Medium, 53c.@55c.; Coarse, 50c.@52c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 48c.@52c.; Medium, 50c.@53c.; Coarse, 50c.@51c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@63c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@43c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@63c.; Fine, unwashed, 34c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium, washed, 55c.@60c.; Tub washed, 50c.@57½c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 18c.@23c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 42c.@45c.; No. 1 and Superfine, pulled, 48c.@49c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 25c.@32c.; Texas Coarse, 18c.@22c.; California Fine and Medium, 27c.@33c.; California Coarse, 22c.@26c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 23—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867's, old, 94⅝; new 5s, 91⅛; New-York Central, 79; Erie Preferred 58.

1:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 25c.

5 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 91⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 36⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 25c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £31,000.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 97¼ for issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, 1-16d. cheaper. Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 90,000 quarters, including 19,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market tends downward. Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅝d.; Sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, to do, at 8 1-16d., do. do., deliverable December, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8 1-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American. Sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8¼d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Red Western Spring Wheat, 12s. 9@12s. 9d. ₱ cental. Corn, 27s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 61s. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8¼d.

5 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull, with a downward tendency.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 30s.@30s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 23—5 P. M.—Tallow, 40s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 29s. 6s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d.@31s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 23.—Petroleum, 30¼f. for fine pale American.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Wheat in moderate milling request, at a nominal advance; sales of 2 cars No. 2 White Canada at $1 90. Rye quiet; State, in store, held at 90c. Corn firm, with moderate demand; sales of 1 car No. 2 Western Mixed at 82c. Barley dull. Malt held above buyers' views. Oats very firm, with moderate demand; sales of 1 car No. 2 Western at 56c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was quite crowded yesterday (Tuesday, Dec. 23,) and the business transacted was of more importance than of late, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings as follows: James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20.10 by 98.9, No. 19 West Thirty-sixth street, north side, 364.2 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $31,000, the purchaser being S. Hirsch, one of the defendants in the legal action. Hugh N. Camp, under a court decree similar to the above, Geo. S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with lot, 20.8 by 98.9, No. 260 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 180.2 feet east of Eighth avenue, for $10,900, the purchaser being Ellen T. B. Fisher one of the plaintiffs in the legal proceedings. Richard V. Harnett, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement, with lot, 25 by 102.2, situate on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, 105 feet east of Third avenue, for $14,100, the property being bought by Joseph E. McCormack, the builder of the house. All the property sold, as will be seen, was disposed of at a low figure. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White offered at public auction the premises known as No. 541 East Broadway and No. 200 Clinton street, embracing a lot 24.1 by 90, with buildings thereon, located on the south-west corner of the streets named. The property was knocked down to W. Bach for $24,350, but, as we understand, not sold. The legal sale noticed, in charge of W. H. Blackwell, of a house and lot on East Forty-third street, east of Madison avenue, was adjourned to Monday of next week, the 29th inst. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Two sales are announced for to-day, viz.:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 238 East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 180 feet west of Second avenue, lot 17.10 by 100.5.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Uriah W. Tompkins, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 95.5 feet east of Lexington avenue, lots each 25 by 100.5.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, DEC. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

4-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 19 West 36th st., n. s., 364.2 ft. w. of 5th av.; lot 20.10x98.9.....$31,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

3-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 260 West 39th st., s. s., 180.2 ft. e. of 8th av.; lot 20.8x98.9.....$10,900

By Richard V. Harnett.

4-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 76th st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d av.; lot 25x102.2.....$14,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Dec. 22.

Broadway, w. s., Nos. 455, 455½, and 457, between Grand and Howard sts., 48x100, deed 1860.....$122,000

Lewis st., n. e. corner Houston st., 32x100.....18,000

Plot D, Washington Heights, L. Chittenden estate, 393x158x15x125.....22,000

Plot L, same estate, 254x125x286x128.....21,000

11th st., s. s., 370.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 20x94.8.....15,750

39th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x75.....24,000

69th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.5.....39,000

74th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2.....16,500

74th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2.....16,500

84th st., n. s., 125.7 ft. w. of 4th av., 26x102.2.....16,500

118th st., s. s., 373 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x100.10; 117th st., n. s., 373 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100.10.....21,000

127th st., n. s., 441.3 ft. w. of 5th av., 18.9x99.11.....18,000

129th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., 37.5x99.11.....30,000

Avenue A, s. s., 62 ft. n. of 18th st., 20x64, leasehold.....10,750

3d av., s. s., 150.8 ft. n. of 87th st., thence n. 25 ft., thence e. 83.10 ft., thence s. e. 9 ft., thence s. 18.6 ft., thence w. 90 ft.....28,500

(LEASES.

College place, s. w. corner Murray st., basement, 8 7-12 years.....$1,000

5th av., No. 826, 5 years.....2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT PANIC PRICE.—BROWN-stone house and lot; three story, high stoop, 16.8x50; lot, 100 feet; all the improvements; high ground, near the Park entrance; the cheapest house on the west side; 86th st., near 9th av.

J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or 47th st., North River, or No. 8 Pine st., at 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A LARGE PROPERTY covered with substantial and good buildings, equal to about six and a half lots, suitable for public storage, bonded warehouse, grain, cotton, or provision business, where strength and space are required; located in the vicinity of the Corn Exchange and Broadway, and not far from Wall st.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

WM. S. GAVEY, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE Agent, No. 24 Bleecker st.—City or country property rented or sold; rents collected; tenement property a specialty.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

For account of whom it may concern:

$50,000 Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company of Texas, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds. Interest January and July in gold; $1,000 each, (hypothecated.)

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEW FLOURING MILL AND DWELLING FOR Sale.—Business $100,000 per year; never affected by panics; can be increased indefinitely; never-failing power; may exchange a part. J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROOME ST., CORNER GREENE.—TO LET, first floor and basement, 50x100, in this desirable building; basement 13 feet high, well lighted, and dry; terms easy to a responsible tenant. Apply to H. C. FEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., No. 309 Canal st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—TILL OCT. 1, 1874, TO A PRIVATE family, a completely-furnished and first-class four-story full-size house on Stuyvesant square, 15th st. and Rutherford place, and near St. George's Church.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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A CHRISTMAS STORY BY NYM CRINKLE.

In THE WORLD of Christmas morning will appear a charming Christmas story entitled

PANICKY JACK.

TELLING HOW THE KEY OF MR. FURTLETOP'S SAFE WAS LOST, AND WHAT CAME OF IT, ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

BUY "THE WORLD" For Christmas.

A GREAT HOLIDAY NUMBER.

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MRS. ARMINGTON'S WARD; OR, THE INFERIOR SEX.

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Their Habits and Customs, with Anecdotes and Adventures on the Plains: By Chaplain Tuttle, United States Army. This book contains personal sketches in the lives of Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Friday, and other chiefs, being a suitable present for the holidays. Published by PRESCOTT & CO., and T. WHITTAKER, No. 2 Bible-House. Price, $1 50.

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In watches, diamonds, solid silver-ware, coral and gold jewelry, cuckoo, French and American clocks; great varieties at

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N. B.—We manufacture our own goods, and retail them at manufacturer's prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST BETWEEN THE CORner of 4th av. and 10th st., and St. Mark's Church, 2d av., and 10th st., on Sunday evening, a DIAMOND EAR-RING containing six stones; was lost on the upper or north side of the street. The above reward will be paid to the finder by returning it to H. G. GRIFFEN, No. 77 East 10th st.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN CORLE, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.,

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF ALEXANDER FERGUSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALEXANDER FERGUSON is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, THOMAS FERGUSON, JOHN BROWN, ALEXANDER FORDYCE.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADdress for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y. Post Office Box No. 145.

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Beware of Counterfeits.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE COW. ADDRESS A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS STOCK AND miscellaneous Gas Stocks bought and sold.

F. T. HEWITT, No. 5 Broad st., Room No. 11.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 Per Cent.

WATER LOAN BONDS.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall street, New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS, subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand, with interest.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS, and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

DRAW BILLS on LONDON BANKING ASSOCIATION and GERMAN BANK OF LONDON.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH,

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York.

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

For sale under the terms of the circular of Nov. 14. Apply for statement and circular at No. 19 Liberty st.

to JAMES S. KNOX, Treasurer.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of The Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the bonds mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company.....$4,211 45

Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company.....24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will fund all interest on its bonds, up to and including Jan. 1, 1875, into five-year seven per cent. Coupon Bonds, convertible into the Company's First Mortgage Bonds at par, and into the lands of the Company at twenty-five per cent. off from the regular prices.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, No. 23 5th av.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

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EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS, GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

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TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN

GOLD 7 PER CENTS.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND INDIANAPOLIS

CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS,

guaranteed, principal and interest, by the

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON

RAILROAD COMPANY.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine st.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

N. Y. CITY 7s, DUE 1876 AND 1900.

N. Y. COUNTY 6s, due 1889.

BROOKLYN 7s, due 1883 and 1921.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 11 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 736, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws 1871.....$3,390,497 55

Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871.....820,000

Total.....$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record*.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903, the MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, which sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid. The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls to open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Holders of First Mortgage Bonds are requested to notify, by letter, LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 66 William st., New-York, of their address, and the amount of their bonds in order that a committee appointed by bondholders may, when necessary, communicate with them on matters of importance.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1874.

Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M., to 1 o'clock P. M.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY stock bought and sold by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Centum, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, City of Rochester.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable to stockholders of record, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 20th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL ST.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
SURPLUS	155,269 68
ASSETS	305,269 68

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra dividend of

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24	Parthia, Saturday, Dec. 27
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wednesday, Jan. 7	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 14	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
Russia, Wednesday, Jan. 21	Marathon, Saturday, Jan. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 9 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Antwerp, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 15 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 22 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.	
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.	
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.	
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.	

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Superior accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For passage or further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

LADY LICETT, Hyatt.....Saturday, Dec. 20
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper.....Saturday, Dec. 27
ERASMUS, Wilson.....Wednesday, Jan. 14
CHARLES GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.....Lemaire.....Saturday, Dec. 27
St. LAURENT.....Lacrenne.....Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE.....Daure.....Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE.....Roussan.....Saturday, Feb. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurances (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Thomson.....Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
SPAIN, Smith.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Brace.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Moore.....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MISSOURI, Capt. Bardon.....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson.....Jan. 7, 7 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price.....Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....Jan. 28, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SATURDAY, 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. George R. Peck, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $160; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarter of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

REGULARLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamships. Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH.....Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL.....Jan. 30.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....Dec. 26.
ETNA.....Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Trinacria.....Wed., Dec. 24 | Ethiopia.....Sat., Jan. 3
California.....Sat., Dec. 27 | Caledonia.....Wed., Jan. 7
Italia.....Wed., Dec. 31 | Australia.....Sat., Jan. 10

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry, Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency. Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....Jan. 10

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 8 North River, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delaney, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to STOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE,

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA (chartered,).....Dec. 13
PEMBROKE.....Jan. 10
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency
Steerage.....$36 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Dec. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Thursday, Dec. 25, at 12 M.

CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, Saturday, Dec. 27.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. Lockwood, Tuesday, Dec. 30.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Holmes, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.—THURSDAY, Jan. 8, steam-ship COLON, Capt. H. P. Cowper, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Mansanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low est prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 9:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 9:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 9:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, 8:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 6:10, and 11:30 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—for Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

E. R. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

9:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad at Derby. 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Hockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON MEYENBERG, WILLIAM MORTIMER PRALL, and ROBERT COLLINGS, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Solomon Meyenberg, William Mortimer Prall, and Robert Collings, of County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stasts S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER,

United States Marshal for said district.

Per John C. Bailey, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BERNHARD, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Bernhard, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Stasts S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMME?,

United States Marshal for said District,

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. WHITE, CHARLES C. WHITE, and STEPHEN O. WHITMORE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Stephen O. Whitmore, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of December, 1873.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Chandler & Smith, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 56 Wall street. d10-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL W. GILLESPIE, STEPHEN A. TROWBRIDGE, and ABRAM WAKEMAN, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been issued by said court against the estate of Samuel W. Gillespie, Stephen A. Trowbridge, and Abram Wakeman, Jr., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 13 and 15 John street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,

United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS HOTCHKISS, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, made between Elias Hotchkiss, of the City of New-York, has assigned and conveyed all his estate and effects whatsoever to me as trustee, upon trust for the benefit of all his creditors, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1873.

JONATHAN F. FISKE, Trustee,
424-law3wW No. 54 ½ Samuel Hotel, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moses Cohn, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1873.

d17-law3wW* ROBERT MACDONALD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. ROBINSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, Bankrupt.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John McCausland, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of Kingston, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1873.

d10-law3wW* HIRAM SCHOONMAKER, Assignee.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54 ½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54 ½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, also single room, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location unexceptionable. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

NO. 16 WEST 51ST ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room on third floor, hall bedroom connecting, to let, with board; also, double and single rooms on fourth floor. Best references given.

NO. 58 WEST 19TH ST.

With board, a second-story front room, dressing, &c., or south room; gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; references.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.

Second story rooms, southern exposure, ample closet room, handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.

East 20th st.—A suite of front rooms, third floor, for a first-class party, with board; house extra width; location superior.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE or separately; private table or board; also, family and hall rooms, third floor. No. 33 West 33d st., near 6th av.

FIFTH AV.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH private tables, first class in every respect; price to suit the times. Refer to COLES & HUBBARD, 1,292 Broadway, near 34th st.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR, 18X33, with bay window and Plympton bedstead; also, rooms on second floor above, to let, separately or together, with or without board. No. 147 West 46th st.

TO LET—34TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., second floor with private table; rooms with or without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.

Two back rooms on second floor, and one front four-story room, with board.

NO. 104 EAST 23D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with board; excellent table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH st.—Fine floor, with or without private table; also, fourth floor, front; good table; terms moderate.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND-STORY back room to let, with first-class board.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.

Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite, front, with or without private table.

CRIT

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTS — THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY—REDUCTION OF RAILROAD FARES BETWEEN THIS CITY AND WASHINGTON.

The approaching holidays and close of the year's business tends to keep the Wall street stock market quiet. The transactions yesterday were not large, and the fluctuations were confined to narrow limits. The most active stocks were Western Union, Wabash, and Union Pacific. The Sub-Treasurer paid out for interest $39,000, and for the redemption of called bonds $96,000. A report which has recently gained some foundation, to the effect that large discrepancies had been discovered in the accounts of certain employes of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, was yesterday denied by the officers of the road. They regard the whole statement as an idle rumor. The Committee on National Finance of the Produce Exchange held another meeting yesterday, but adjourned again without the transaction of any business of importance.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

It is understood in business circles that during a recent visit of one of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to Washington he was informed that it was probable that the Government would decline, upon technical grounds, to pay the company the $125,000 new mail subsidy for the quarter ending Jan. 1. As is stated, the Government takes this stand because the line has been running wooden instead of iron steam-ships, as provided for in the contract with the Post Office Department.

DIGGS & CUNNINGHAM.

The suspended dry-goods firm of Diggs & Cunningham have not yet prepared any statement of their affairs. They hope to be able to do so early next week. Mr. Diggs said yesterday that the creditors of his house were disposed to give ample time for the adjustment of its business. He hopes to resume in a few weeks.

SMALL FAILURES.

The suspension of Doland & Burrell, glove dealers, of Pearl street, was announced yesterday. It was also announced that the millinery-goods house of William H. Carpenter had suspended. The amount involved is believed to be about $300,000. A meeting of the creditors will be held to-day.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Special Treasury Agent B. G. Jayne yesterday stated, most emphatically, that the statement in relation to the affairs of Woodruff & Robinson, published in a Brooklyn evening paper and copied by a morning journal of this City, was untrue in every particular. He has not discovered that the house named has defrauded the Government out of $2,000, and the firm has not offered to settle for $35,000. Mr. Jayne is ready to make affidavit to the falsity of the entire statement.

Some days ago three trunks, which arrived at this port on the French steamer Europe, were seized by the Custom-house authorities, who believed that the woman in charge of them was attempting to smuggle the large quantity of valuable silks and laces which they contained. It was stated that the trunks were the property of the wife of the French Ambassador at Washington, and yesterday that gentleman telegraphed identifying the property. The trunks were, accordingly, released, under the law which allows foreign Ambassadors to import all goods which they may desire for their private use. The trunks will be sent to Washington to-day.

TRAVEL BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Since the opening of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, passengers to Washington and intermediate stations have been frequent in their complaints relative to the management of the road, claiming that they received much better treatment at the hands of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Company. In order to divert travel to their line, the Baltimore and Ohio Road has adopted the following reduced passenger rates.

From Baltimore to Pittsburg, and from Pittsburg to Baltimore, reduced from $8 to $6; from Baltimore to Cincinnati, and from Cincinnati to Baltimore, reduced from $16 to $10; from Baltimore to Chicago, and from Chicago to Baltimore, reduced from $19 to $15; from Baltimore to Indianapolis, and from Indianapolis to Baltimore, reduced from $17 to $14; from Baltimore to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Baltimore, reduced from $23 to $18.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, which rules the Baltimore and Potomac, has ordinarily a much larger through passenger business than the rival road, and the rates to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington will, it is believed, soon follow in the general reduction.

THE SAMANA BAY ENTERPRISE.

A letter from Puerto Plata, received in this City by the steam-ship Tybee, says the following is an extract of an official dispatch, sent to the Governor of the Samana Bay Company, at Samana, by the leaders of the revolutionary Junta, dated "Puerto Plata, 28th November, 1873," and signed by Ortea, Gomez, and Bastista:

"We hasten to write to you, Sir, to declare that you need feel no apprehension whatever, since the revolution not only does not ignore your rights, but accepts them, and will foster and guarantee them as emanating from a legal and duly authorized power."

You will please communicate this to the members of the company whom you represent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

There is a probability that the South-side Railroad will be sold to parties who will compromise the debts, pay up the interest, and thus avoid a foreclosure, which is at present threatened. The parties who thus contemplate purchasing are the unsecured creditors of the road, who will combine and take possession of the best means of securing a portion of their claims. In the event no immediate change in the management will be made. It is believed that this arrangement would be of great advantage to the extension bondholders—the first mortgage and the sinking fund being already considered secure, and only suffering the temporary inconvenience of a loss of interest. The travel and freight business of the road is now unusually good, and expenses have been greatly reduced—the pay-roll having been cut down from $30,000 to less than $13,000 per month. A new freight tariff will soon go into effect which will make a considerable reduction on many leading articles.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

Chancellor Runyon has appointed Wm. B. Mott, President of the State Bank of Newark, to investigate the affairs of the Hoboken Bank for Savings. Mr. Mott began his labors on Monday morning, and will probably conclude them to-day. He will report as speedily as may be to the Chancellor the result of his investigations, and upon the report the Chancellor will probably base whatever future action he may take in relation to the institution.

THE POST OFFICE DEFAULTER.

The case of John W. Norton, charged with having applied to his own use the sum of $115,000, the moneys of the Money Order Department of the Post Office, of which he was formerly Deputy Superintendent, came up yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court on a motion to quash. The motion was made and argued by Mr. Wakeman, of counsel for Norton, who bases his demand upon the ground that Mrs. Norton had turned over all her property to the Government upon the understanding that criminal proceedings should not be continued against her husband. In support of the motion affidavits made by both Mr. and Mrs. Norton to this effect were read by counsel. On the part of the Government United States District Attorney Bliss submitted affidavits in which he declares that no such promise had ever been made to Mrs. Norton. Ex-Judge Emmett, of counsel for Norton, interposed some technical objections to the language of the indictment, one of which was to the effect that the indictment does not show that the moneys stolen were taken in his custody as a clerk in the Money-Order Department of the Post Office. Counsel then argued that if the case was to be brought to trial, then Mrs. Norton should have her property retransferred to her. Judge Benedict here interposed and requested counsel to show him any law authorizing any officer of the Government to enter into any agreement to desist from a criminal prosecution on consideration of certain property or money being returned. Counsel stated that he did not at the moment know of such a statute being in existence, and he then continued his argument in favor of this proposition. Assistant District Attorney Purdy then argued in opposition to the objection interposed by counsel on the other side, and read from the statutes bearing upon the question. Judge Benedict, after listening to further argument on both sides, reserved his decision, and the court adjourned.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Mr. Vance, in the absence of the Mayor, was called to the chair. A communication was received from J. M. Seaman and eleven other dealers in Centre Market, complaining of the dilapidated condition of the business portion of the building, and requesting the board to have it placed in proper repair. The resolution, after a long debate, was referred to the Committee on Armories, with instructions to advertise for proposals for repairs to the market. A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had forwarded to Gov. Dix, as Commander-in-chief of the National Guard, the resolution of the board in favor of consolidating such regiments of the First Division as have not the required number of men. To the communication was appended a brief one from Mr. Sydney De Kay, Military Secretary of the Governor, reciting that the Governor would give the matter his earnest attention. Both communications were placed on file. Supervisor Monheimer moved that the Commissioners of Armories be requested to furnish the board with a statement of their operations since their appointment. The motion was adopted. A communication was received from the Mayor in relation to the dilapidated condition of the arsenal corner Elm and White streets. The communication recited that Col. Porter had made an examination of the building and found that it was unfit for any purpose, and that it would be necessary to have it repaired immediately. The communication was referred to the Committee on Armories. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Accounts stating that they would present a report of their operations, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the board. A report was presented in favor of transferring the Ninety-sixth Regiment to the Centre Market Armory. The report elicited a long debate, and was finally laid over—Superintendent Billings presenting communications which he had received, relative to the Eleventh Regiment, to which the Armory had been assigned. The communications are to be printed on the minutes. A resolution directing the Chairman to appoint a committee of three to ascertain the amount of claims against the City prior to 1873 was adopted. The board then adjourned.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.

The columns of the press have lately revealed in all their vivid and startling reality the dangers which we all run from the erroneous compounding of prescriptions, and even of the deleterious and spurious nature of the drugs used. The cases are no supposititious ones. They were the mere recitals of terrible events—agony and death to one, and bitter mental anguish to those left behind. And all because a drug clerk was either careless or incompetent. It became a question then, Is it possible to guard to a certainty against accident from any such untoward cause? With a view to arriving at a just conclusion as to this matter, THE TIMES determined to seek information from a reliable source, and directed their inquiries, with this object in view, as to the *modus operandi* of the ordinary drug-compounding business—that is the making up of physician's prescriptions—in the cases of firms of high standing. Messrs. Caswell, Hazard & Co. were selected, for the reason that they are well known to the readers of THE TIMES as being among the most eminent druggists in the City. The result of the inquiries has led to the conclusion that there is at least one drug store in New-York, or rather three, for Messrs. Caswell & Hazard have three establishments, where even the most nervous may safely leave their prescriptions to be made up without the slightest uneasiness about possible errors. Under Messrs. Caswell, Hazard & Co's stern system it seems almost impossible for their assistants to commit a blunder, or even, if such a thing is conceivable, a crime—unless by collusion. In the first place, this firm buy only the very best raw materials for compounding their drugs, often paying more at wholesale than others will sell for at retail. That, at least, speaks for itself; and yet some unwise people will complain about difference of charges in one store and another. Again, in the case of powerful drugs, like quinine, morphine, &c., every purchase is tested in the laboratory of Caswell & Hazard before it is allowed to go into stock. They thus know for certain whether or no the drug is of the strength and purity reputed. Again, when placed in the stock bottles on the shelves in the store, an official known as the drug check clerk must be present when the transfer takes place, that he may certify a memorandum that the right drug is placed in the right bottle. Again, when a prescription is compounded, the compounding clerk places all the bottles containing the different ingredients that he has used in a line, with the bottle containing the compound in front of them. He then calls the check clerk, who first examines the prescription, then makes the compounding clerk call off from memory the quantity of each compound he has used, the check clerk checking the items and verifying the names on each bottle with those in the prescription as he goes along. When this is done the check clerk—an experienced druggist—examines the compound both as to appearance, quality, taste, and smell, and if he has the slightest doubt the mixture is thrown away and a fresh one compounded. When powerful poisons are being weighed or dropped, this clerk checks the weight before the drug is allowed to be removed from the scales, or, in case of drops, verifies them as they are dropped into the minim. No mistake as to giving out the wrong bottle of medicine can occur, for when this prescription is handed to the compounder, he at once numbers it, handing a check with a similar number printed on it to the person who has brought the prescription to the store. When packed up the medicine is labeled with that number, and it will in no case be surrendered till the corresponding check is given up. This really appears to be as far as human precaution can go. Nor does it seem possible that any accident should occur under so rigid a system. That Messrs. Caswell & Hazard's drugs are of the highest quality obtainable is no news to any one. That they take such unfailing precautions in compounding them will surprise no one. Still the knowledge is most gratifying, and will doubtless contribute to the still further prominence of this already eminent firm.

The firm have recently made arrangements for the manufacture of everything in the instrument line, and have established a factory for the purpose at No. 133 West Twenty-fifth street, under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. F. Ford, well known as the oldest and most accomplished instrument maker in the United States. The faculty throughout the country are perfectly familiar with the character of his work, and the estimation in which he is held in this City is evident from the fact that he holds by appointment the position of instrument maker to St. Luke's Hospital, the New-York State Woman's Hospital, and the Mount Sinai Hospital. The factory in Twenty-fifth street has been fitted up under Mr. Ford's personal direction, and is completely equipped with all the tools and machinery requisite for the manufacture of every description of instruments required in surgical and dental operations, made from the very best quality of English steel by experienced German and English workmen. The patterns are all made on the premises, and every instrument is designed and carefully inspected by Mr. Ford himself. Anything that may be desired in this line will be made to order from drawings, and special designs will be furnished. The high reputation of Messrs. Caswell, Hazard & Co. gives ample ground for believing that this new branch of their business will be a boon to the medical profession, and, consequently, to the community at large.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A MERCHANT.

Inspector Dilks, of the Central Office, received information yesterday of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Edson Bradley, of the firm of Edson Bradley & Co., cloth-dealers at No. 495 Broadway. It appears from the statement of a relative of Mr. Bradley, who called on the Inspector, that the missing man left his home, in Weschester County, on Sunday, with a horse and buggy, for the purpose of taking a drive, and has not since been seen or heard from. Search has been made by his relatives, but no clue to his whereabouts has been obtained, nor can any trace of the horse and buggy be found. The friends of Mr. Bradley having exhausted all the means in their power to find the missing man, they finally reported the disappearance to the Police. They also state that Mr. Bradley had a large amount of money in his possession when he left his home, and it is supposed that he has been foully dealt with. Mr. Bradley is described as being fifty years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 220 pounds. He had grey hair and florid complexion, and when last seen wore a dark beaver overcoat trimmed with fur. A general alarm was sent out to the Police stations yesterday, directing the Police force to make diligent search for the missing merchant.

THE BROOME STREET MURDER.

Up to the present the Thirteenth Precinct Police have not succeeded in obtaining the slightest clue to the murderer of Nicholas and Mary Ryan, in their apartments at No. 204 Broome street, on Monday morning. The theory of suicide is pronounced utterly untenable by medical experts, who declare that the case is undoubtedly one of murder. Ryan's watch and chain and the knife with which the crime was committed have not been found, and detectives are unable to account for the presence of Ryan's vest on the roof of the house. In fact, the detectives are unable to give any explanation whatever of the case, and are completely at fault. Coroner Young has not yet fixed on any day for the inquest.

THE CASE OF MAGGIE JOURDAN.

The expectation that Maggie Jourdan would be tried yesterday for aiding the murderer Sharkey to escape from the Tombs drew a large crowd of spectators to the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner, looking cheerful and indifferent, walked lightly to the bar, accompanied by her counsel, Messrs. Wm. A. Beach, John O. Mott, and Wm. F. Howe. After a consultation between Assistant District Attorney Russell, Recorder Hackett, and the counsel for the defense, the case went over until to-day, the prosecution not being prepared to proceed. It was definitely arranged that this case, and no other, would be tried to-day.

CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE CAPTAIN.

Inspector McDermott has, by direction of the Board of Police, preferred charges of incompetency and gross neglect of duty against Capt. Jacob Siebert, of the Harbor Police. The charges set forth that Capt. Siebert, who was promoted to his present position in August last, has since that time habitually neglected his duties by absenting himself from the Police boat Seneca. The books of the precinct show that Capt. Siebert has been absent from the boat for various periods of time amounting in the aggregate to 100 days. The absence of the Captain has tended naturally to demoralize the Harbor Police, and this may account for the activity displayed by river thieves of late. The trial has been set down for to-day.

THE KINGS COUNTY CORONERS.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to investigate the Coroner's office met yesterday in the County Court-house. The only testimony of importance was given by Louis Gerowski. His evidence was to the effect that, on the 7th of November, 1872, a child of his died. As the child had been sickly from its birth, no inquest had been held. Gerowski's wife also testified that no inquest had been held. In the Coroner's bill for that year, an inquest purporting to have been held on the body of the child was charged for, and in the inquisition paper appeared what purported to be the evidence of the mother. Evidence was taken in one of the cases for which no death certificate could be found in the records of the Board of Health. The case was that of a child, and its father gave testimony which satisfied the Committee that an inquest had been properly held. Coroner Whitehill was sworn, and testified that on seeing the list of published cases alleged to be fraudulent, he went to the different undertakers whose names were given, and was now engaged in preparing statements from them with regard to most of the cases, which, when they had been sworn to, would be presented to the committee. The witness could not remember the circumstances of the Gerowski case, but said if it had been charged for, an inquest had been held. The committee then adjourned until 4 P. M. on Saturday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The new stands in West Washington Market were formally opened yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock.

At a meeting of the American Geographical Society last evening Mr. E. C. Boudinot, a native Cherokee, read a paper on the Indian Territory.

The Trinity Glee Club gave a concert last evening in the Sunday-school room corner of Thames and Church streets. There was a large gathering.

Detectives Heidelberg and Tilley last evening arrested Charles Vincent and Philip Slavin for picking women's pockets on the East Broadway cars.

A fair for the benefit of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Rev. David B. Jutten, pastor, is being held at the corner of Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street.

The Woman's Social Education Society will hold a meeting at Plimpton Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. H. M. Slocum will read a paper on "How to Make Home Happy." Ladies invited. Admission free.

Prof. Hartz will continue his inimitable magical illusions at Robinson Hall this evening. On this occasion he will expose the "sack trick" by performing it in full view of the audience and then explaining it.

Mr. J. P. Brace, agent of the Children's Aid Society, left yesterday for the State of Illinois, having in his charge 137 persons, the greater portion being children, who will seek homes among the farmers of that State.

At the French General Consulate, and at the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a subscription has been opened for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of the town of Moule, on the Island of Guadaloupe, recently destroyed by fire.

The German Central Reform Organization, Henry Clausen presiding, held its closing meeting for the present year at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth street, last night, when measures to effect a reorganization for the ensuing year were discussed.

Benjamin F. Smith was arrested yesterday, by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, at the suit of O. A. Wilcox, who seeks to recover a sum of money due him from Smith for goods intrusted to him for sale as a commission merchant. He was held in $200 bail.

The following is a list of the officers elected by the Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. A. M., for the ensuing year: Warren H. Burgess, Master; Joseph I. Dowling, S. W.; Henry B. Pierce, J. W.; Bartholomew Brown, Treasurer; Joseph W. Stopford, Secretary.

The subscriptions by the members of the Evangelical Alliance in this City, in aid of the families of Rev. Dr. Cronier, of Geneva, and of Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, delegates to the Evangelical Conference, who, on their homeward voyage, were lost by the Ville du Havre disaster, have reached the sum of $2,273 57.

William Stevens, aged forty-nine years, a hatpresser by occupation, not being successful in obtaining work in this City, left his family on Oct. 15 to look for work in the country. Since then he has not been heard from. Any tidings of his whereabouts will relieve the anxiety of his distressed wife, who can be communicated with through Rev. John Dooley, No. 134 Bowery.

The Christmas Eve Festival of the scholars of Trinity Church Sunday-school will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The children are to meet in the Sunday-school room and march from thence to the church. After the services in the church the children will march around the Christmas tree, which is placed in the middle porch, lighted with gas, and receive their presents.

The Pilot Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, but nothing of public interest was done. Two memorials have been forwarded to Washington against the removal of the iron buoys in the harbor, and the substitution of spar buoys, as it would be dangerous to navigation. One memorial was signed by all the Underwriters, and the other by the Commissioners of Pilots and all the pilots in port.

Last evening the second of the series of billiard games in the grand tournament now pending, between François Ubassy and Maurice Daly, was played in the Spingler Saloon, No. 5 West Union square. Each contestant was allowed forty-five innings, during which Ubassy, who was the victor, made a score of 300 while Daly only made 177. The highest run was made by Ubassy, being 41.

The Committee of Nine to whom was assigned the task of organizing the charities of New-York City, and of compiling and publishing a "Charity Directory," have established a "Bureau of Charities" at No. 66 Third avenue, at the head-quarters of the Commissioners of Public Charities, where they purpose to give gratuitous information upon all matters relating to the channels of benevolence of the City, but do not themselves intend to dispense relief.

A stated meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Ophthalmopic and Oral Institute was held in the Institution Building, No. 46 East Twelfth street, yesterday. The medical report showed that during the six months from May to November 2,231 new patients were treated in the Dispensary for diseases of the eye and ear; 129 patients were treated as inmates, and 206 operations were performed. Instruction in eye and ear diseases was given to medical students and graduates. The work of the institution is extensive and steadily increasing. Since its opening, four and a half years ago, the institution has gratuitously treated 14,270 patients.

BROOKLYN.

A very pleasant reception took place yesterday at Public School No. 9, corner of Vanderbilt avenue and Sterling place.

The trustees of the Homœopathic Hospital purpose, it is said, to give a grand charity ball at the Academy of Music in aid of the hospital.

Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, will deliver six lectures on astronomy before the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Literary Association in January.

The Commissioners of City Works received and opened bids yesterday for cleaning the streets, and removing the ashes and garbage during the year 1874.

The Street Inspectors engaged in inspecting the work on Myrtle and Lafayette avenues were yesterday discharged by order of the Board of City Works.

In consequence of the destruction of the First Baptist Church by fire on Saturday night, services will be held in the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church on and after Sunday next until further notice.

The City Treasurer's report for the week ending Dec. 19 shows a balance on hand Dec. 13 of $2,769,003 59; receipts during the week, $736,013 89; total, $3,525,017 39; payments, $262,771 28; balance on hand, $3,262,246 11.

Early yesterday morning the furniture store No. 712 Myrtle avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $6,000. The adjoining stores, No. 710 and No. 714, were damaged—the first to the extent of $1,000, and the latter to the extent of $300.

John Kellerte, Henry Kellertie, George Vogel, Gottlieb Kraunch, and Edward Lockheimer were committed for examination yesterday by Justice Eames on a charge of assaulting Officers Frost and Wilderoter, of the Sixth Precinct. The assault was made while the officers were endeavoring to arrest the men for disorderly conduct.

At the annual communication of Progressive Lodge No. 354, F. and A. M., held on Monday evening, at their rooms, corner of Seventh and Grand streets, E. D., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. Bro. Thos. R. Le Count, M.; John P. Ormsbee, S. W.; Charles L. Pickott, J. W.; W. Bro. Hamilton Ewen, Treasurer; Geo. T. Crane, Secretary; Herman Ehlers, S. D.; Wm. J. Spence, J. D.; Owen Thomas, Tiler; Samuel Guthrie, F. A. Wilkisson, Chas. Haslem, Trustees.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

George C. Davis, a young lawyer of Tarrytown, was yesterday sent to the Albany Penitentiary for forging the name of Justice E. Long, of White Plains, to a check for $5.

Alexander Lang, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty of burglary in the second degree, which was accepted. He was then sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

A special meeting of the tax-payers of the town of West Chester has been called for Saturday next to determine by vote whether an appropriation shall be made by the town to liquidate the balance of indebtedness incurred by the Commissioners of the Eastern Boulevard; also, whether an appropriation shall be made to pay the balance of indebtedness incurred by the Commissioners of the Gridiron Road; also, what shall be done in regard to a deficiency occasioned by the failure of Mr. P. Hendricks, late Supervisor, to pay over all the money in his hands at the expiration of his term of office to his successor.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is said that no less than six faro banks and two French pool games have been established in Jersey City within the last few weeks.

John W. Baker, the Jersey City contractor, who is charged with having forged the indorsement of J. V. R. Vreeland upon a note for $3,500, has been honorably discharged.

The prisoners sentenced to the Passaic County Jail will be employed hereafter in stone breaking. Twelve of them, sent up by the City Recorder, were put to that work in the jail-yard yesterday.

The landlord of a house on Jefferson street, in Hoboken, sued one of his tenants a few days ago in ejectment for non-payment of rent. Judgment was procured, but, since the tenant had a large and helpless family dependent upon him for support, all of the Hoboken constables refused to execute it.

The City Superintendent of Schools reported to the Jersey City Board of Education, at a meeting held on Monday night, that the average attendance at the day schools during November was 9,517, and at the night schools, 1,549. Notice of the appropriation of $365,000 to defray the expense of sustaining the schools was received from the Board of Finance and ordered on file.

The New-Jersey Constitutional Commission met yesterday at Trenton, and closed their labors. The Committee on Final Revision resubmitted the report, with a few suggestions, which were adopted. The report was then read, compared, and adopted as a whole. Arrangements were completed to lay the result of the labors of the commission before the Legislature, when the President, Mr. Ten Eyck, closed the proceedings in an address, and the commission adjourned *sine die*.

LONG ISLAND.

One fishing company at Southampton sent to the New-York market, during the past Fall, about 14,800 pounds of bass, the receipts from which amounted to over $1,325. Other companies at the East End have been equally successful.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling-house of Mr. James Bailey, on the Storms property, near the Centreville Course, Wood-Haven, was totally destroyed by fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, and to have been the work of the gang of thieves who have infested Queens County for some time past. The house was one of the finest and best built in the county, and was valued at $8,000 without the furniture, which was also destroyed. The amount of insurance is not at present known.

[Advertisement.]

"Christmas comes but once a year," and KNOX'S magnificent stock of fancy Furs, for the ladies, and superb variety of gentlemen's hats are unrivaled in attractiveness. In purchasing holiday gifts consult KNOX. He will suggest that only which is useful and appropriate, and money expended at either of his stores—No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, or Fifth Avenue Hotel—is money well spent. In selecting your holiday presents, don't forget this pertinent fact.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, for San Francisco.—M. O'Loughlin, wife, and two children, Mrs. F. J. Hughes, Marin Rohl, Gustave Pope, W. B. Tobey, Rev. J. D. King, A. Shivas, Jr., J. H. Newby & Son, Mrs. Johnson and two infants, Chas. Trainor, wife, and daughter, Mrs. M. E. Allerton, J. S. Johnson and wife, Julia Ingram, Herman Reed, John Albright, J. J. Bingham, Mrs. Cornwall and children, J. E. Parter, D. W. Plotner, Mrs. Hall, E. W. Wilkinson and wife, D. Mitchell and wife, C. S. Robinson, wife and infant, Miss N. Vinegra, Mrs. J. Watson, Geo. G. Miller and wife, J. K. Robinson, James F. Scott, Henry Trombley, J. R. Shaw and wife, C. G. Baxter, Edward Schubert and sister, Nelson Ayer, C. P. Hunt and wife, G. E. Hall, Jas. Allen, Hartley Mitchell, D. L. Pierce and wife, Miss Abbie A. Buckman, Capt. C. B. Averill, Mrs. O. S. Beale and daughter, Mrs. Julia J. Cutter, R. J. Cutter, Miss E. M. Cole, Edwin Davidson and wife, P. T. Washburn. Way Passengers—Mrs. Dr. Spriggens and two infants, John Hern, wife, and three children, Wm. Steinberg, Laura Saranovich and child, Mrs. Mary O. Bowditch, Mrs. Carmen Luna, Juan Martinez, Geo. J. B. Kinsman, Chas. Bachman, T. D. Dole and wife, Nicolas Naranjo, Anibal Naranjo, W. J. De Grasa, E. G. Buswell.

In steam-ship Ontario, for Rio Janeiro.—A. Lion, Rev. Thomas M. Christie and wife, Thomas J. Brady, U. B. D'Andrade, W. H. McClave, wife and two sons, James Campbell, Miss M. P. Hamlen, W. J. McDermott, Frank Britton, H. Goodwin, John Jeffray, M. C. Moon, Alexis Tangny, A. B. Catlon, John D. Macallum, J. A. Sacramento, Antonio Maurell, R. D. Armstong and wife, R. G. Tostal, T. E. Hardenbergh, Mrs. Henry R. Gardner, J. H. Hamlin and wife, Francis Armstrong, Mrs. Charles A. Bonelli, Henry R. Dalton, John W. Steele, Bedouch Jeum Jullen, Fuel Philippi, C. A. Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:37 | Moon sets.10:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov. Island..12:00 | Hell Gate...1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 23.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London, F. Hurst; Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Idaho, (Br.,) Moore, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Gaelic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Ontario, Slocum, St. Thomas, &c., Wm. R. Garrison; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. P. Dimock.

Ships Janet Court (Br.) Crawford, Glasgow, H. V. Brown & Co.; Ladoga, Mills, London, W. Ropes & Co.

Barks Antares, (Ger.,) Albrecht, Londonderry, Funch, Edye & Co.; J. L. Wickson, (Br.,) Williams, Havre, France, O. W. Bertaux; Lottie Stewart, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Leonidas, (Ital.,) Kiseo, Cork or Falmouth, Siocovich & Co.; Tari C., (Aus.,) Cattenich, Cork or Falmouth, Siocovich & Co.; Harrimau, (Br.,) Davis, St. Johns, N. F., Bowring & Archibald; George, (Ger.,) Legelskeen, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Brig Brothers, (Br.,) Trotter, Bristol, Eng., Boyd & Hincken.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Wilmington, Reed, Havana Dec. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Dec. 19, off Cape Florida, passed an American bark showing signal, horizontal stripes red and white, with O. J. in centre; the W. experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Bark Curacos, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Borden, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt and skins to Jos. Foulke's Sons. Dec. 17, lat. 32 20, lon. 73 30, passed an iron can-buoy painted red, with figure 4 on it; left in port brigs Curacoa and Thetis, for New-York, wtg.

Bark Dio Fill, (Aust.,) Cattannich, Dublin 43 ds., in ballast to Siocovich & Co. Dec. 4, Georgio Kochios, a seaman, a Greek, aged twenty years, fell from the main-topsail yard overboard, and was drowned.

Bark Tjomo, (Norw.,) Roed, Hamburg 48 ds., with mdse. to order, vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Fairfield, (Br.,) Hunter, Wentworth, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Sarah Snow, Gray, Providence.
Schr. J. Crocker, Brown, Providence.
Schr. General Sheridan, Stewart, Providence.
Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Pierce, Providence.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Petty, Providence.
Schr. E. F. Cabada, Swain, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Wm. Mason, French, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Willard, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. Jos. Fish, Hupper, Fall River.
Schr. Lavinia Jones, Mott, Fall River.
Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Lottie, Sommers, Fall River, for Philadelphia.
Schr. B. F. Woosley, Terrell, Bristol.
Schr. T. Dean, Babbitt, Bristol.
Schr. Omaha, Wooster, Bristol.
Schr. Sattelle Day, Parker, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. R. M. Atwood, Walker, Boston.
Schr. Harriet Brooks, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. P. Pharo, Adams, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. J. Farr, Cummings, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. P. Pomeroy, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Samuel Casterner, Risley, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Avail, Smith, Somers't.
Schr. Nodab, Knowler, Newburyport.
Schr. Little David, Blair, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sunlight, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Fashion, Carbury, New-Haven.
Schr. G. Gray, (new,) Brewster, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. Maid, Hurlbert, Grand Menan, with fish to master.
Schr. Lizzie Mowl, Mowl, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. C. E. Smith, Hanson, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Belapeck, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Winona, Pendleton, Belfast, for Baltimore.
Schr. P. G. Russell, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Victor, Fish, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.
Schr. Charles May, Morris, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr. R. S. Miller, Steelman, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Norwich.
Schr. Fleetwing, Dodge, New-Bedford.
Schr. G. M. Partridge, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. Nathan Holmes, Smith, New-Bedford.
Schr. Atlantic, Harris, New-Bedford, for Virginia.

SAILED—Steam-ships Ontario, for Rio Janeiro via St. Thomas, &c.; Crescent City, for Havana; Zodiac, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk; Lady Lycett, for Bristol, Eng.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; thick—snowing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Arr. schr. Rebecca Florence, from Charleston, S. C., and proceeded to Weymouth.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.—Arr. steamer Champion, from York; steamer Ashland, from Philadelphia; steamer Seagull, from Baltimore; bark Nellie T. Guest, from Londonderry, N. S.; bark H. C. Hall, from Yarmouth, N. S.; schr. Georgiana, from Bangor, Me.; schr. Enos B. Phillips, from Weymouth, Mass.; (this is the vessel incorrectly reported to have been lost;) schr. S. C. Babcock, from Philadelphia. Sld. steamer Georgia, for York; bark Concepcion, for Liverpool; brig Carmuta, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 23.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Eldorado, from Hamburg; Sleipner, from Bordeaux; Ricardo, from Hamburg; Sarah E. Frazier, from Havana; two Norwegian and one Italian bark, in ballast.

Arr. brig Chattanooga, St. Thomas, for Baltimore.

Passed out—Bark Constancia, for Queenstown.

In the Roads—Schrs. E. R. E. Emerson, Royal Arch, Mott Bedell, and J. F. Marshall, all bound N. A northeast storm prevails here.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—The steamer City of New-York, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 23.—Arr. steam-ships Magnolia and Montgomery, from New-York; schr. May Morn, from New-York.

Cld. ship Calista Howa, for Liverpool; barks Sabra, Moses, and Vision, for Galveston.

Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York; ship John Moyal, for Liverpool; barks Enrique and Estella, for do.; schrs. Armada Hall, for Satilla River; Delhi, for Bull River.

The steam-ship Oriental, for Boston, was lightened and got afloat to-day.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 22.—Arr. brig Java, (Br.,) Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. Emma L. Porter, Boston, for do.; Rachal S. Miller, Salem, for do.; L. Helway, Calais, for New-Haven; Ruth Shaw, Boston, for Georgetown.

Sld. brigs Martha A. Berry, Ena Melrose and Antilles; schrs. S. B. Wheeler, Warren Sawyer, Albert H. Waite, Mabel Hall, Kate Grant, George and Emily, Vulcan, Commerce, and Rachal S. Miller.

WIND—W. N. W.; light, clear.

23d. arr. schrs. Emma G. Edwards, Philadelphia, for Salem; T. Benedict, South Amboy, for Portland; George Osborne, Rockland, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Ruth Shaw and George Osborne.

9. A. M.—Wind, N. N. E.; moderate, cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The following vessels have arrived from American ports: Chetah, Brazileira, Johannes, Evanell, Letitia, Rosina, Burgermeister, Korster.

Arr.